Book 4th

The Weather
Today—Cloudy and foggy, with drizzle in morning; clearing in afternoon. Yesterday—High, 70; low, 54.
Fuel-oil consumption to date, 86 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

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ROOSEVELT DEAD AT WARM SPRINGS

Truman Sworn In, Asks Cabinet to Stay

Truman Sworn In as President

Post Staff Photo by Harry Goodwin

Chief Justice Stone administers the Presidential oath to Harry S. Truman. In the background are Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Mrs. Truman.

New Chief Silent After Ceremony

Stone Renders Oath Before Military, Political Leaders, Wife, Daughter

BULLETIN

Harry S. Truman took the oath as President of the United States at 7:09 p. m. last night in a simple ceremony in the Cabinet room at the White House. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

Mrs. Truman, their daughter, Margaret, and members of the President's Cabinet, heard the Chief Justice read the President's pledge to uphold and defend the Constitution.

Truman slowly repeated the words back to him.

Jonathan Daniels, White House press secretary, said the new President made no statement.

Together with Mrs. Truman and his daughter, he returned to his home for the night.

The Cabinet, which was summoned into session with Truman immediately after the first news of the President's death, adjourned shortly before the swearing in ceremony, then left the White House one by one.

A half hour earlier, Stephen T. Early, Presidential secretary, had said that Mr. Truman had asked the Cabinet to stay on.

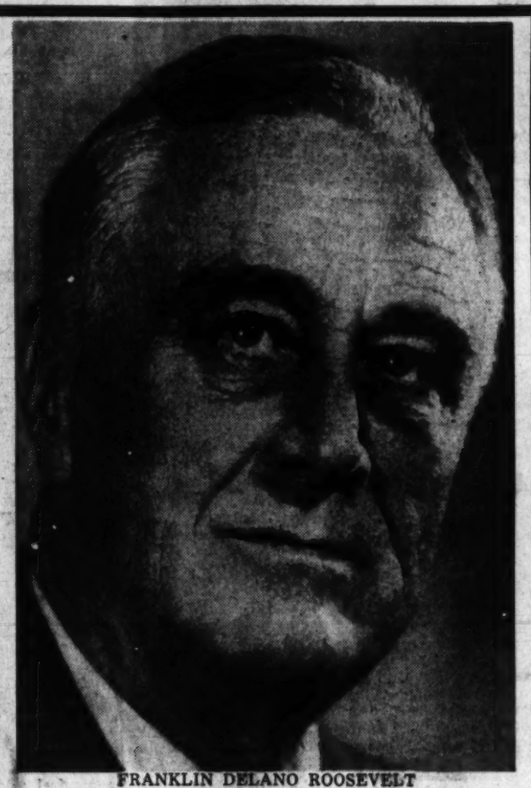
For the benefit of reporters, Chief Justice Stone repeated the Presidential oath on the doorstep of the Executive Office, adding: "It's a good oath if you live up to it."

Besides the members of the Cabinet, attending the swearing in ceremony, were General Marshall, Admiral Leahy, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Majority Leader John McCormack, Majority Whip Robert Ramsbeck, Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, jr., and Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan.

Daniels said Senate leaders Barkley and White were expected but did not arrive in time.

Martin, said he had just arrived in Washington by plane when he received the White

See TRUMAN, Page 2, Column 1.



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
1882—1945

People's Faces Show Shock Of Death News

Shocked faces, incredulity, questions and then slow realization greeted the first news yesterday of President Roosevelt's death as awareness of the tragedy dawned on men and women in the Capital.

"Say, is it true . . . ?" people demanded of each other shortly after the first broadcast.

"Sure, it's true. The President's dead," said newsboys and bellhops and waiters and clerks.

By 6:10 p. m. word had begun to circulate in hotel lobbies. A youthful Army colonel raced to the newsstand, said only: "This rumor about Roosevelt . . . is it right?"

"That's what the radio flash said, sir," said the girl behind the counter.

"Phony Report" Suspected

"Just a phony report, isn't it?" a man asked the head waiter of the cocktail lounge.

"No, it's been confirmed. The President is dead."

A little woman said:

"My God. At time like this . . ."

"So close to seeing the war

See REACTION, Page 2, Col. 5.

Mrs. Roosevelt Told of Death By Steve Early

She Is 'More Sorry For People' of Nation Than for Herself

Mrs. Roosevelt, Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary, and Admiral Ross T. McIntire departed by plane for Warm Springs, Ga., at 7:15 p. m.

Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary, told newsmen yesterday that Mrs. Roosevelt was attending a Thrift Club meeting at the nearby Sulgrave Club.

"I phoned Mrs. Roosevelt to come to the White House as soon as she could," said Early.

"She was there in five minutes. We went up to her sitting room and I told her that the President had slept away."

Early said Mrs. Roosevelt's first words were:

"I am more sorry for the people of the country and of the world than I am for us."

Truman Informed

Early, meanwhile, had called Vice President Truman at his Senate Office Building suite. He asked Truman to come to the White House "as quickly and quietly as you can."

"I took him up to the sitting room where Mrs. Roosevelt herself told Mr. Truman: 'The President has passed away.'"

"What can I do?" Truman asked Mrs. Roosevelt, according to Early.

"Tell us what we can do if there is any way we can help you," he said Mrs. Roosevelt replied to Truman.

The Cabinet also was summoned to meet at the White House with Mr. Truman. Early said that he personally called Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, who stepped across the street from the State Department in less than two minutes.

Mrs. Boettiger Notified

Early said he called the Secretary of State because it was his understanding that it was the duty of the State Department to issue the appropriate proclamation that the President had died.

The President's daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, who was visiting her son, Johnny, ill at the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, also was called, as was Colonel Boettiger, the President's son-in-law, now on duty at the War Department.

Early said that Mrs. Roosevelt and her party would leave by plane for Warm Springs at about 7 p. m.

McIntire Gave News

The death of the President at 4:35 p. m., Eastern standard time, of a cerebral hemorrhage was an-

See ELEANOR, Page 2, Column 4.

Bulletin

The State Department announced last night that there will be no interruption of the San Francisco Conference as a result of the death of President Roosevelt.

Dies of Cerebral Hemorrhage, 'Did His Job to the End'

(The Story of Franklin Roosevelt, Page 4)

By the Associated Press

The White House announced late yesterday that President Roosevelt had died of cerebral hemorrhage.

An Associated Press dispatch from Warm Springs, Ga., said death occurred at 4:35 p. m. (E.W.T.).

The death occurred yesterday afternoon at Warm Springs, Ga. This White House statement added:

"Vice President Truman has been notified. He was called to the White House and informed by Mrs. Roosevelt. The Secretary of State has been advised. A Cabinet meeting has been called.

"The four Roosevelt boys in the service have been sent a message by their mother, which said that the President 'slept away this afternoon. He did his job to the end, as he would want to do.

"'Bless you all and all our love,' added Mrs. Roosevelt. She signed the message 'Mother.'

"Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon in the East Room of the White House. Interment will be at Hyde Park Sunday afternoon. No detailed arrangements or exact times have been decided upon as yet."

Harry S. Truman, former Senator, Missouri County Judge and one-time Kansas City haberdasher, by Mr. Roosevelt's death moves up to the highest office in the land.

Secret Servicemen Call for Truman

Mr. Roosevelt had been at Warm Springs for more than a week. Stephen Early, presidential secretary, informed reporters:

"Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Ross McIntire (the Roosevelt physician) and I will leave Washington by air this afternoon for Warm Springs."

Vice President Truman was at work in his office when the news came. He received a call about 5:25 p. m. A few minutes later Secret Service men came and whisked him away to the White House in an automobile.

Matt Connelly, Truman's executive assistant, said he assumed that the new President would take the oath at once, but that he did not know any details.

Truman's vice presidential staff stood around his offices in the Senate Office Building, their faces pale as though they had been stunned by the unexpected news which lifted the former Missouri farm boy into the highest office in this Nation's giving.

The death of the President was announced a few short minutes after it was revealed that high Army officials had told Senators the war soon would be over in Germany.

Cabinet members began assembling at 6 p. m., EWT, for an emergency session.

Miss Perkins and Ickes First to Arrive

First to arrive were Secretary of Labor Perkins and Secretary of the Interior Ickes, veterans of every month Mr. Roosevelt served in the White House.

The shocking news of the fourth-term President's death was announced to the press at Warm Springs by Secretary William D. Hassett shortly before 5 p. m.

"It is my sad duty," he told reporters, "to announce the President died at 3:35 p. m., of a cerebral hemorrhage."

Hassett urged the reporters to rush to their telephones immediately as a simultaneous announcement was being made at the White House in Washington.

In quivering voice, in the presence of other members of the White House staff who came here with Mr. Roosevelt March 30, for what was to be a three-week rest, Hassett said further details as to the cause of death would be given out later by Commander Howard Bruenn, naval doctor who was taking care of the Nation's thirty-first President, in the absence of Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Navy Surgeon General.

So insistent was Secretary Hassett that the news be made public immediately that details were left for future announcement.

The President, the Nation's first Chief Executive to break the two-term tradition, had planned to stay at Warm Springs another week, then he was to return to Washington and spend one day before taking a train to San Francisco to open the April 25 United Nations Conference, to which he had given so much attention in recent months.

Mr. Roosevelt died in the bedroom in his little white bungalow atop Pine Mountain, where he had been coming for 20 years to take the after-treatments for infantile paralysis with which he was stricken in 1921.

Long before his Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt helped found the Warm Springs Foundation for polio victims. In recent months he had taken a deep interest in expanding it for servicemen afflicted with the disease.

Only two persons were believed to be in the cottage at the time of his death. They were Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley. They frequently had kept house for him on many of his recent visits, including his 19-day stay here last November and December.

Berlin Only Day Away as Ninth Drives Beyond Elbe

Paris, April 12 (AP).—Tanks of the U. S. Ninth Army swept across the Elbe River on a 6-mile front, 57 miles from Berlin today and awaited only orders from Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson to begin a dash on a wide open road that might put them by tomorrow into that capital of death and devastation.

[The United Press quoted a semi-official report as placing the Ninth Army forces within 49 miles of Berlin.—Editor's note.]

A report attributed to French sources said Allied parachute troops had been dropped at Brandenburg, barely more than 20 miles from greater Berlin, but this was wholly without official confirmation.

Germany appeared in her final hours of organized resistance in the west as all Allied armies cut loose.

Leipzig Threatened

Three tank columns of the U. S. Third Army, ripping beyond the heart of Germany in dashes up to 46 miles that overwhelmed Weimar—birthplace of the German republic—were 129 miles from the Russian lines, 40 miles from the Czech border and 109 miles from Berlin. The Ninth Army was within 115 miles of the Russian lines.

With the U. S. First Army, which was thundering eastward at the rate of 30 to 40 miles a day, the Third Army was closing on Leipzig, 75 miles southwest of Berlin and a communications city second only to the capital.

Advancing flank to flank, these two armies last were reported about 23 miles from Leipzig and a First Army field dispatch said the Yanks might be in the city by Friday.

So near did the two American armies appear to a junction with the Russians that liberated Soviet slave laborers turned eastward in their wake, believing they could get home quicker that way.

Seventh Nears Superhighway

The U. S. Seventh Army, joining in the drive to cut Germany in half, smashed eastward to within 35 miles of the Munich-Berlin superhighway, most important

See WAR, Page 10, Column 3.

Nazis Yield In British 8th's Santerno Push

Rome, April 12 (AP).—British Eighth Army troops crossed the Santerno River and fought forward today under an umbrella of planes in a determined effort to break through onto tank-fighting country in the lower Po Valley of eastern Italy.

Although the Germans gave ground steadily in bitter fighting, there was nothing in the official Allied reports to indicate the enemy's defensive front had yet been seriously breached.

In the west American Fifth Army troops battled to within 14 miles of the naval base of La Spezia.

Every yard the Eighth Army gains in the direction of Bologna, 25 miles west of the Santerno River, means greater danger to German troops in the 15-mile deep salient extending southward into the Apennines below the big rail center.

In a broadcast over the Rome radio, Gen. Mark W. Clark told Italian partisans behind the German lines that the "final battles

See ITALY, Page 2, Column 7.

Russians Close Vienna Gap To 7 Miles

London, April 12 (AP).—Russian armored forces, winning a big tank battle on historic Napoleonic battlefields north of Vienna, tonight cut the Austrian capital's last lifelines to the north and left only a 7-mile escape gap as other Soviet troops invaded southern Moravia.

While Russian river gunboats landed marines in the rear of the German remnants holding out in the blazing city, Soviet tommygunners in bitter house-to-house fighting captured 60 blocks on the enemy's island of resistance between the Danube River and its canal.

Berlin, meanwhile, reported a general Nazi withdrawal along the Danube Valley west of Vienna toward Hitler's Bavarian mountain fortress at Berchtesgaden.

South of Vienna, mountain fighters of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army battled into the Austrian Alps and captured more than 40 places on the roads to Graz, Austria's second city.

Northeast of Vienna, Moscow revealed that Marshal Rodion Y.

See RUSSIAN, Page 10, Column 1.

Deadly Deadlock

Jap Guns Blast Back Viciously As Yanks Batter Okinawa Line

Guam (Friday), April 13 (AP).—American naval and land artillery ploughed up the 4-mile-deep Japanese defense belt on southern Okinawa today, continuing into the ninth day the big gun smash at the core of resistance on the island.

The Nipponese returned the blasts with their own powerful artillery force, and occasionally emerged from hillside cave positions to counterattack Twenty-fourth Army Corps infantrymen carrying the attack against Naha, Okinawa capital city. Front positions remained generally unchanged, American headquarters said.

Meanwhile, the Third Marine Amphibious Corps on the northern front continued their progress against comparatively light resistance.

The Marines trampled the first enemy efforts at organized opposition in their sector and continued advancing northward on Ishikawa Isthmus. The Leathernecks also pressed westward toward the tip of Motobu peninsula.

Front reports said American officers were utilizing the full force of exterminating artillery fire to hold down as much as possible Yank infantry casualties against Naha, where most of the estimated 60,000 Japanese troops on the island were reported centered.

Carrier and rocket planes supported the American artillery and ground troops. Fourteen Japanese amphibious tanks and 15 boats were wrecked.

More than 1400 insane people and a number of lepers were released on the island when retreating Japanese troops opened the gates of hospitals, said Maj. Charles G. Sweet, Washington, Pa., official of the American Military Government on Okinawa.

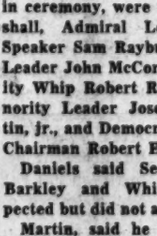
Postwar Pacific Policy

Peace Council Must Be Firm, Morally Strict, Yarnell Says

(In this series of articles, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, USN, Retired, deals with a policy for the United States and other Allied Nations in its postwar dealings with Japan and the Far East situation generally in a way that will attract wide attention. Admiral Yarnell knows the Pacific and the Far East like the back of his hand. He was Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet from 1936 to 1939 and has for years been outspoken about the ambitions of Japan. The Post recommends this series as "must" reading.)

By Harry E. Yarnell
Admiral, U. S. N., Retired

The results of the conference of the leading Allied nations held in Washington last October, which met to draft the outlines for a new international organization, are encouraging. While necessarily general and vague in many respects, the "Proposals for the Establishment of a General International Organization" furnish a good foundation for a more concrete draft.



Admiral Yarnell

The slaughter and devastation of this and the First World War have convinced the leaders and the people of all nonaggressor nations that an effective international organization of some character is necessary, if outlaws are to be prevented from running amuck in the future as Germany and Japan have done in the present holocaust. Civilization as we understand it cannot survive unless there is agreement and timely action to prevent its recurrence.

To be successful in its primary mission of preventing another world war, the new organization must have intelligence, vision, and great moral courage in its leadership; and it must have the will and the means to enforce its decisions promptly and effectively.

One of the main responsibilities of a master mariner is to bring his ship safely through the typhoons and hurricanes he may encounter on a voyage. Good seamen are good weather prophets. They can foretell a coming storm by the falling barometer, the long ocean swells, cloud formations, and the appearance of the sky. Warned by these omens, they reduce sail and lash down everything about the decks in ample time. When the storm comes, they are ready.

Political storms and coming wars can be foretold just as surely by skillful and experienced statesmen.

To even an amateur it was obvious that the policies of Germany in Europe and Japan in Asia would lead inevitably to war. Apart from the voluminous reports from attaches and observers to that effect, those countries definitely announced their policies in "Mein Kampf" and in "Tanaka Memorial."

Yet the Prime Minister of Great

See YARNELL, Page 7, Column 2.

Sight, Right Arm Gone

Battle-Maimed Officer Breaks News to Dad in Classic Letter

The Engineer lieutenant had lost his sight and his right arm in battle. That was tough enough. But harder still was the unpleasant task of breaking the news to his family. How he did it in a letter to his father is one of those little episodes of the war you can't forget. The letter follows:

Dear Pop:

Here we are again. Things are coming along fine. It's slow work, but I'm improving daily. Just had a long talk, yesterday, with my nurse, and she convinced me that I should tell you what I'm going to. You will have to know eventually, but I was going to put it off as long as possible.

First of all, I want you to know that I'm really cheerful and looking forward to getting home and learning to live a kind of new and different life. Instead of being blue and discouraged, I am very happy and have plenty of faith in a happy future. Now I'll tell you what happened to me. So kind of brace yourself.

My legs were pretty badly wounded, but in time will be as good as new. However, I lost my right arm just below the elbow. Right now I can't see, but with the facilities in the hospitals at home, the eye doctor here tells me there is a slight chance that they can make me see. However, I'm not counting too much on that, because I feel that I will remain this way.

Well, dad, that is the story. I hated to tell you, but I know you would have wanted to know. For "gosh sakes" please don't feel sorry for me. If you could see me here in the hospital, and all the fun I'm having—kidding the

See LETTER, Page 2, Column 6.

Death Defense Is Ordered By Himmler

London, April 12 (AP).—With the threat increasing to more big German cities — Bremen, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Leipzig and Berlin itself — Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler decreed today that "every German town and every house, must be defended to the last man" and threatened death to anyone disobeying the order.

Himmler's decree was followed by one from the army high command declaring that "garrison commanders are held personally responsible for the execution of this order."

In a swift sequel the German high command announced the death sentence had been imposed in absentia on General Lasch, who surrendered the East Prussian fortress capital of Koenigsberg, and 92,000 soldiers to the Russians earlier in the week.

"Reprisals will be taken against Lasch's family," a high command communique asserted.

This was the first such bald official statement of the Nazi practice of inflicting punishment—possibly death—upon the relatives of those incurring the displeasure of the army or the Nazi Party.

Himmler's decree obviously was aimed at combatting the epidemic of white flags on the Western Front.

Henceforth, he said, no German town will be declared an open city, but must be "defended to the last man."

The high command's pronouncement was issued as a supplement to the regular military communique. It was extraordinary in that it bore the signatures not only by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, head of the armed forces, but also of Himmler and Martin Bormann, the latter as "head of the party chancellery."

B-29s Reach Far in Japan, Hit Koriyama

Guam (Friday), April 13 (AP).—Fighter-escorted American B-29 Superfortresses struck deeper into Japan Thursday—in their longest mission yet from Marianas bases—as they bombed Koriyama and Tokyo targets on Honshu Island by daylight.

Fliers returning from the record 3800-mile roundtrip to Koriyama, industrial center some 110 miles north of Tokyo, reported they left large fires burning. This was the first raid so far north.

The Tokyo target was the Nakajima Musashino aircraft engine plant, bombed seven times before by B-29's.

Seventh Air Force P-51 Mustang fighters, making their second escort mission over Japan from their Iwo Jima base, accompanied the bombers.

Twentieth Air Force headquarters in Washington said the B-29's flew in "very large" force. Previous raids by 300 and more B-29's have been similarly described.

Tokyo radio said about 150 Superfortresses participated in the Tokyo raid, also hitting south of there in the Shizuoka District, and that "a small force" attacked targets to the north.

The Superfortresses dropped their bombs from the comparatively low altitude of 8000 feet. The bombing was with visual sights in good weather.

There was no report of any of the raiding planes being lost and bomber crews said Japanese fighter opposition was "on the timid side."

Lieut. Loy Collingwood of Fox Chapel, Pa., a bombardier, said he saw bombs hit "right in the money" and that the target was "burning fiercely."

THE BAND WEARS SNOWSHOES—On this sub-freezing terrain members of the 510th AAF band wear snowshoes as they rehearse for the Air Transport Command's International Easter Parade at Goose Bay, Labrador.

TRUMAN

From Page 1

House call at 6:15. He was the first House leader to reach the White House.

Hannegan chatted briefly with reporters as he left the White House. He said the new President told him he did not expect to say anything to the press tonight.

By the Associated Press

It was Harry S. Truman's idea to have a Senate committee keep a watchful eye on expenditures as the United States hurriedly prepared for global war, and it was his work as chairman of that committee that lifted him from relative obscurity to national prominence.

When elected to the Senate in 1934 with the blessing of the Kansas City Democratic machine of boss Tom Pendergast, Mr. Truman was scarcely known outside Missouri. He came up for another term in 1940 after the Pendergast organization had been riddled by Federal attack and its leader sent to prison. Ignoring the Pendergast "bossism" charge as an issue, he ran as a New Dealer and won. It was in that campaign that he coined the phrase for himself—"the good right arm of the President."

The quiet, bespectacled Missourian went to the Senate early in the Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt promising to do "lots of listening and mighty little talking." He became one of the "silent Senators," rarely taking the floor and making few public speeches outside his home State.

He attracted scant attention at the beginning of his second term when he suggested a committee to check on expenditures as the Nation was embarking on the biggest and costliest armament program in history at the start of the '40s. His interest had been aroused by constituents' complaints of waste.

The Senate authorized the inquiry, but allowed only $15,000 instead of the $25,000 appropriation he had requested. Senator Truman was named chairman. A report on the committee's investigative work during 1941 charged that governmental inefficiency and private selfishness had seriously retarded America's war production.

"The committee," the report declared, "has found numerous instances of gross inefficiency and still more instances where the private interests of those concerned have hindered and delayed the defense program." It charged that some dollar-a-year men helping to manage the war production program actually had been "lobbyists" for private business interests.

After that report came out, the committee had no difficulty in getting appropriations. Mr. Truman became a symbol for honesty in the carrying out of war contracts and his committee the accepted watchdog of war spending. Investigators stuck prying fingers into war plants, shipyards, Army and Navy contracts and the committee's figures listed millions of dollars' waste.

Mr. Truman once summed up his disclosures of extravagant war spending in these words:

"The chief difficulty in our war industrial program is usually the human factor. Suspicion, rivalries, apathy, greed, lie behind most of the bottlenecks."

Wins Bipartisan Support

When he gave up the chairmanship of the war investigating committee to free himself for a vigorous campaign as Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term running mate, Democrats and Republicans alike sought to persuade him to continue. He refused on the ground that while he was a member of the committee anything it did might be construed as political.

"I do not want even the shadow of suspicion that the committee's activities in any way are determined or influenced by political considerations," he said, though he declared that his resignation from it was "one of the regrets of my lifetime."

For he had said many times he preferred being a Senator to Vice President. Only a week before the Democratic National Convention nominated him for the Vice Presidency, he said he was not interested and wanted to stay in the Senate. But Mr. Roosevelt let it be known he thought Mr. Truman would strengthen his ticket.

Four generations of the Truman family lived at Grandview, a rolling bottomland farm on the outskirts of Kansas City, but Mr. Truman was born at Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884, while his parents lived away from the old home briefly. His middle initial "S" was just a letter—it didn't stand for a name.

Likes Mother's Tribute Best

That was because his parents didn't want to play favorites between his two grandfathers, he explained. The first name of one grandfather was Solomon, of the other, Shippe. So the parents compromised on the initial.

Mr. Truman failed to accomplish one of his most earnest desires—to acquire a college education. About the time he should have entered college his father, known as the "best horse trader in the county," suffered financial reverses. Young Truman received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, but failed the physical examination because of weak eyes.

So after finishing high shool he went to work, holding such jobs as one in hte mailing room of the Kansas City Star, on a railroad construction gang and as a bank clerk. Five years after graduating from high school he was making only $100 a month.

About this time his grandmother asked the elder Truman and his sons to take over the 600-acre family farm and for 10 years the future Vice President was a farmer. Years later, when he was receiving thousands of congratulatory messages as a result of the investigation of war spending, he said he liked best the tribute his mother paid him:

"That boy could plow the straightest row of corn in the county. He was a farmer who could do everything there was to do just a little better than anyone else.

In Heavy Fighting

When the United States entered World War I, Mr. Truman went with his National Guard unit and, as a captain commanding Battery D of the 129th Field Artillery, Thirty-fifth Division, he saw some of the heaviest fighting of that conflict, including the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Before he was discharged he had been promoted to major.

On the troopship that returned the battery to the United States a collection was taken up and the commander presented with a huge loving cup.

Back home he married a childhood sweetheart, Bess Wallace, and they had one daughter, Mary Margaret. He and an Army buddy went into the men's clothing business in Kansas City's old Baltimore Hotel. For a time the haberdashery flourished, but then business fell off as the deflation of the early '20s set in and finally the store failed.

Mr. Truman attained his first political office in 1922 when he was elected to one of the three positions on the county court, governing body of Jackson County equivalent to a board of commissioners or supervisors in some States.

He had won the nomination over four other candidates in the Democratic primary. Two years later he was defeated for reelection, but was elected again in 1926, becoming presiding judge with Pendergast's indorsement. As presiding judge he was responsible for the greatest county road and public building program ever undertaken by any county in Missouri. It was carried out successfully.

Friendly and Informal

His political successes continued unbroken through two races for the Senate and the Vice Presidential campaign of 1944.

An acquaintance once gave this as one of the reasons for his sucess: "The day never passes that Harry Truman doesn't make a friend."

He liked to meet people, talk and shake hands, Shunning formality, he called friends by their first names and asked that they call him Harry, "I just like it that way," he explained.

Shortly after his first election to the Senate he made a speech that exemplified his plain manner. He described himself as "a farm boy from Jackson County" who was going to "keep his feet on the ground, one of the hardest things to do for a United States Senator." He added that "the association with dressed-up diplomats has turned the heads of more than one Senator, I can tell you."

His success formula also was said to include "luck and hard work."

Friends said his two big breaks were his election to the county court in 1922 which took him off a farm, and a three-way primary in 1940 which divided the anti-Pendergast vote and sent Senator Truman back for a second term.

Loyal to Pendergast

On the hard work side they pointed to his tireless direction of the investigating committee, his application to details of the job—he usually was in his office by 7 a. m.—and extensive study and reading of current affairs.

Mr. Truman acted as chairman of the subcommittee that made the railroad finance investigation from 1935-38 that resulted in the Transportation Act of 1940. He held the hearings and practically wrote the Civil Aeronautics Act.

His first time out for the Senatorial nomination, Mr. Truman won by a plurality of 262,000 over two opponents, but he faced a bitter fight in the 1940 primary after the Pendergast machine had been smashed. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark and Maurice Milligan, former Federal district attorney who had prosecuted some vote fraud trials that helped wreck the machine, opposed Mr. Truman, who edged through by 7000 votes.

During his first term he fought the renomination of Mr. Milligan as district attorney, but the latter, who had sent a number of Pendergast workers to prison in the vote fraud trials, was confirmed for the office and went on to convict Pendergast himself on an income tax charge. Mr. Truman stood loyally by his friend, saying: "I wouldn't desert a ship in distress."

Relaxes With Music

An active colonel in the Reserve Corps, Mr. Truman sought active service during World War II, but Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, turned him down on account of age.

At 60 he could still wear his World War I uniform comfortably. It was his custom to take daily setting-up exercises. Walking was a hobby. He didn't smoke. For relaxation he played the piano, favoring the classics and particularly Chopin.

He expressed the opinion during World War II that after victory "we will have the greatest responsibility any country ever had," adding: "It will be our duty to assume the leadership which we failed to do 25 years ago, unless we expect our grandchildren to go through what our children are undergoing today."

A firm believer in the lend-lease program, he once said: "If anyone cries on my shoulder over lend-lease, I always say that for every 100 millions dollars we gave them, we saved 100,000 soldiers' lives. Even if we never get any of it back, it will be money well spent."

Though his formal education ended after high school, Mr. Truman made studying a lifetime hobby. During his first term in the Senate he spent almost as much time in the Library of Congress as in the Senate. A student of history, he made a special study of the military events of the Civil War.

Takes Law Course

While serving on the Jackson County Court, though his duties were administrative rather than judicial, he enrolled in the Kansas City Law School and studied nights there for two years.

It was while serving on the County Court that he acquired the background for his work as chairman of the War Investigating Committee.

"I know something about public spending and costs," he told an interviewer when the war inquiry was at its height, "and I knew it before this committee started operating. When I was on the Jackson County Court I was responsible for a 25-million-dollar highway and public building program, and I watched that, too."

His reputation for accuracy was illustrated by this anecdote—a memorandum emanating from his office once referred to the "47 States" as a result of a typist's error. A constituent's secretary noticed the mistake and suggested calling it to his attention. But her boss gave this advice: "If Harry Truman says there are 47 States, you'd better look in the morning paper and see which one has seceded."

Mr. Truman is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Baptist. Mrs. Truman and their daughter belong to the Episcopal Church.

ELEANOR

From Page 1

nounced to the press by Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, personal physician to the President and Surgeon General of the Navy.

McIntire told reporters at a White House press conference that he was notified of the President's passing by telephone from Warm Springs, Ga., where the President was staying, shortly after the death occurred.

Admiral McIntire's story, as given to reporters, is as follows:

"This is a tough one for me to have to give you. At 3:05 our time I received a call from Warm Springs telling me the President had fainted while having his portrait done.

"I had talked with them this morning, and I was told that everything was fine. He was expected back the first of the week, and I was going down there for two or three day sof golf.

"Out of Clear Sky"

"This (the call about the fainting spell) came out of a clear sky. I called Dr. James Paullin of Atlanta, one of the Nation's noted physicians, and asked him to go to Warm Springs which he did. He made a remarkable trip."

Admiral McIntire said he talked to Warm Springs again in half an hour (presumably at about 3:55 our time).

"I was told," the admiral said, "by Dr. Howard Brun, a naval commander, that it was a very serious thing — undoubtedly a cerebral hemorrhage.

"I notified everyone here. I contacted Steve (Early) and Steve and I called down there at 4:30 our time.

"Doctor Brun told me that things were about the same. Then he called me back in a few minutes telling me that at 4:35 our time, 3:35 their time, the end came very suddenly.

"They are positive it was a cerebral hemorrhage. Doctor Brun and Doctor Paullin were by his side. No members of the family were present."

Md. Democratic Leaders Call Off Fete; Tears Flow

Baltimore, April 12 (AP).—News of the unexpected death of President Roosevelt fell like a bombshell today at a conclave of important Maryland Democratic politicians gathered to celebrate the birthday anniversary of William Curran, Baltimore Democratic leader.

All levity left the scores of minor and major political figures as the news was announced to the gathering by Curran himself. Tears were in evidence. The festivities were cut short. A musical program was canceled and the gathering broke up slowly, sadly.

Among those in attendance were Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.), Maryland Democratic Representatives Fallon, D'Alesandro and Baldwin, State Senate President Lindsay and many others of importance.

Midshipmen Learn Of Death at Mess

Annapolis, Md., April 12 (AP).—The American flag sank to half mast at the U. S. Naval Academy late this afternoon, immediately after word was received that the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy had died suddenly.

The news of President Roosevelt's death came at 5:55 p. m., a Navy officer said, while most midshipmen were engaged in athletic activities in different sections of the Academy. They were not immediately informed, but learned of it later at mess.

The Academy has an extensive sports program scheduled for Saturday. Whether the program will be cancelled, or any other changes in routine will be made could not be ascertained at the moment, officers said.

REACTION

From Page 1

over," said another. "If only he could have lived until after Germany falls . . ."

"O God," said a young soldier. O God . . ."

"Just Like We Had Lost War"

Three Air Forces officers stood on the corner of 14th st. and Pennsylvania ave., talking in low tones.

Said one: "I feel just like we had lost the war. That's how bad I feel."

The news spread faster than a peace rumor. Complete strangers spoke of it in low tones to each other.

People said: "President Truman." As if they were getting used to the sound of the phrase, they repeated it.

Phone lines into newspaper and press association offices were jammed. Capitol Hill was difficult to reach by telephone; when the operator could be reached, she said only: "All lines into the Vice President's office are busy."

People Stare at White House

Along Pennsylvania ave., staring dumbly at the White House, hundreds of shocked men and women stood in the street in front of Blair House, just opposite the President's home.

An aged man stood quietly shaking his head. "All over the free world they'll be feeling as I do—as though I had died, myself."

Two women, their arms loaded with parcels, pushed from one person to another, almost hysterically seeking confirmation or denial.

Every cab with a radio had it going full blast, the drivers sticking their heads out the windows to pass on to pedestrians what they had just heard from commentators.

"It just doesn't seem possible," was said perhaps more than anything else. That and the saddened comment—"What a pity he couldn't have seen V-E Day."

It took the Nation's Capital long, unbelieving moments to realize that its First Citizen was dead.

President Gave Life for Nation, Says O'Conor

Hot Springs, Va., April 12 (AP).—Governor Herbert O'Conor of Maryland, said here tonight that he "was profoundly shocked and grieved to receive the news of the death of President Roosevelt because I realize the Nation has lost one of the greatest statesmen of our entire history."

Governor O'Conor, who is spending a few days at this Virginia mountain resort, continued by saying that President Roosevelt "actually gave his life for America's future and the attainment of world peace.

"The sacrifice he made is as great and as real as that made by any soldier dying on the battlefield. As one who has believed implicitly in the President and who has advocated his reelection each time, I feel that the Nation will ever benefit from his service as the Chief Executive of the country.

"It is a source of genuine satisfaction that in his successor the Honorable Harry S. Truman, the country will have an experienced and able leader who will carry on the program so successfully launched by our late lamented President."

Bishop Coadjutor For Texas Named

Dallas, Tex., April 12 (U.P.).—The Rev. C. Avery Mason, Staten Island, N. Y., was chosen bishop coadjutor for the Texas Episcopal Diocese today by delegates representing churches in 45 northeast Texas congregations. He was elected to act as assistant to Bishop Harry Tunis Moore, who is expected to retire soon because of advanced age.

Dr. Rabi Receives Nobel Physics Award

New York, April 12 (AP).—Dr. Isidor Isaac Rabi of Columbia University yesterday received the Nobel prize in physics for his discovery of a new method of measuring and studying the magnetic properties of the atomic nucleus.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, presented the medal and the $29,000 cash award at the Men's Faculty Club. Rabi, 46, studied at Cornell University and did graduate work in Munich, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Leipzig and Zurich.

Bomb-Laden Ship Explodes; 267 Killed

Rome, April 12 (AP).—An American Liberty ship loaded with aerial bombs blew up in Bari harbor at noon Monday, killing or injuring possibly 1867 Italian civilians and an unstated number of American and British servicemen, an Italian government spokesman announced today.

Only two persons who were aboard the ship at the time were reported to have survived. They were Italian civilians. The identity of the ship was not disclosed pending an investigation.

The next of kin of all American service and merchant service casualties have been notified. Tentatively the Italian spokesman placed the toll of Italian dead at 267 and the injured at about 1600.

Three other merchant ships caught fire from the explosion, but the flames were brought under control. A warehouse collapsed.

Investigation so far had brought no indication of the cause of the disaster, the second in Bari harbor in less than two years. More than 1000 persons, mostly American and British merchant seamen, were killed December 2, 1943, when German bombers sank 17 ships in the harbor.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Harper of 4618 Yuma st. nw., Washington, D. C., who witnessed Monday's explosion from another ship only 200 yards away, said

"I was standing in the officers' cabin when I heard a big crack, followed by another terrific one. I was thrown to the deck, together with others in the cabin. When I looked out the porthole the exploded ship had disappeared, to all intents and purposes."

Lieut. Comdr. Jonathan Lee of Liverpool, England, the port manager, was sitting in his office nearby.

"I suddenly became airborne," he said. "I felt a sharp pain in my back. Then I found myself in another room and realized I had been blown through a wall."

The explosion was accompanied by a tidal wave which swept some dock workers into the water. The roof of Bari's 1000-year-old cathedral collapsed.

LETTER

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nurses and talking with all the swell visitors we have, you would say, "there is nothing wrong with that guy, send him back to duty." I've still got a lot to live for and that plus my faith will probably make me the happiest fellow in town.

By the way, a British major visited us the other night and we chatted for two interesting hours. Next day we got a box from him with a quart of milk, a bunch of apples, and two bottles of beer. Wasn't that swell of him?

Say, I'm running overtime. You are getting more than you deserve. In closing, besides sending my love to all, I beg you to believe me when I say I am happy and contented and have a great faith and hope in the future.

Lovingly,

BOB.

The lieutenant is Robert J. Hardart. His father is Augustin S. Hardart of Horn & Hardart, New York originators of the automat cafeteria. The letter was printed in the Belvoir Castle, camp newspaper at Fort. Belvoir, Va., where the lieutenant was stationed prior to going overseas. It since has been read into the Congressional Record.

Lieutenant Hardart, one of the few Americans to become completely blind as a result of battlefield wounds, was a boxing champion, cheer leader and captain of cross country at Fordham University.

Red Cross Drive Aides to File Final Reports Monday

Red Cross War Fund volunteers yesterday were urged to speed their clean-up of all outstanding contributions in time for the audit deadline Monday at 4 p. m.

The Washington metropolitan area was in second place among 14 major cities when total District campaign results rose to $3,178,886, or 117.7 per cent over the $2,700,000 goal.

The War Fund headquarters, 1615 H st. nw, and local Red Cross chapters are receiving contributions still.

Labor Leader Asks U. S. Aid For Education

By the Associated Press

A Georgia labor leader, indorsing a bill for Government subsidies to education, told Senators yesterday that "No man's pride will stop him from asking for help for a child."

George L. Googe, Southern representativ of the American Federation of Labor, describing himself as an eighth-grader, told the Senate Education Committee:

"I speak for Southern workers. We're from the part of the country that stands for States' rights and asks for Federal aid.

"We want the State to run its affairs. But we want the Northern financiers and bankers who own the material wealth of our States to contribute to the maintenance and development of our cultural growth.

"We're poor—in money. We need money. We're proud as well as poor. But no man's pride will stop him from asking for help for a child."

He asked approval of an AFL-sponsored measure introduced by Senators Mead (D., N. Y.) and Aiken (R., Vt.) to provide 550 million dollars annually to the States for educational purposes.

The measure would make 300 million dollars available for general educational aid, 75 per cent for more teachers and better salaries for them, and the remaining 250 million dollars to improve school transportation, recreational, health and other facilities, and provide aid to students to enable them to complete their education.

Reds Delinquent On Small Share in UNRRA Expenses

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Russia is the only major power among the United Nations which has not yet paid its comparatively small share of the 1944 adiministrative expenses of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the international agency disclosed Wednesday in its second quarterly report submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt.

The report depicted UNRRA as being in the final stages of preparation for undertaking its tasks in liberated Europe, but warned that these activities may be further delayed if the Nazis continue guerilla warfare after the back of the German army is broken.

Russia, like all the 44 member nations, was assessed by the UNRRA Council an "equitable" share of the agency's total 1944 administrative costs of 10 million dollars. By last December 31, when the period covered by the report ended, the Russians had paid only $200,000 of their $1,500,000 assessment. No further payments have been received, agency officials said yesterday.

Russia, like other invaded nations, is not required to contribute to UNRRA operating expenses, for which the remaining United Nations have been assessed 1 per cent of their national income. This Nation's share is $1,350,000,000.

ITALY

From Page 1

for the liberation of Italy have begun." He warned them, however, that the time was not yet ripe for them to strike.

The thrust across the Santerno, which runs parallel to and about 5 miles west of the previously crossed Senio River, brought Allied troops in the center of the Eighth Army advance almost to the edge of the extensive Argenta marshlands.

The Germans were employing Tiger tanks and many antitank weapons in a grim effort to halt the British. The Nazis in Italy apparently are hopeful of finishing the war unbeaten on the battlefield.

Italian Partisans aided American Fifth Army troops in rooting the Germans out of the famed marble quarrying center of Carrera, 5 miles northwest of captured Massa near Italy's west coast.

The Mediterranean air forces flew more than 3000 sorties yesterday. Fifteen planes, including eight heavy bombers, were lost. Two German craft were destroyed.

Torpedo Plant Personnel Feted At Women's USO

Enlisted personnel at the torpedo station in Alexandria including Marines from the guard unit, seamen and noncommissioned officers in the plant departments were entertained at a party last night at the USO Club for women warworkers at 211 King st.

Miss Anne Pellish was chairman of the group of women from the plant who planned the entertainment including dancing and novelty features. Miss Arelisle Quimby, club director, was present to assist.

Tonight the "Swing-in-Group" of younger men from the station will hold a Friday, the thirteenth, "hard times" party for girls who will be their guests. Tacky costumes will be worn and prizes will be offered.

Today at 4 p. m. the operating committee will hold its monthly board meeting, with Mrs. Rathbone Smith, chairman, presiding.

Gen. Giraud, Family Liberated by Yanks

Dijon, France, April 12 (AP).—The family of Gen. Henri Giraud, liberated by American troops in Germany, arrived here today. One daughter died during her internment.

Those freed were Mrs. Giraud, two daughters, seven grandchildren, a son-in-law and two sisters-in-law of Mrs. Giraud. The family was arrested in April, 1944, at Aix-en-Provence and taken to Thuringia.

Top Army Men See Reich's End 'In Few Days'

By the Associated Press

High Army officials told Senators yesterday the end of organized fighting in Germany probably will come within a few days.

Describing the pell-mell dash of American armies across Germany, General Staff officers expressed the opinion to members of the Senate Military Committee that a collapse of Nazi arms is imminent.

Those who attended the conference said the Army chiefs said:

Only pockets of resistance will remain to be cleaned up after this collapse.

They feel so sure of results that orders have been drawn drastically reducing the shipments of durable equipment to Europe in preparation for reversing the flow toward the Pacific.

They hope that Hitler and his Nazi leaders will be captured, although they did not discount the possibility of escape by some.

In a review of problems developing with the imminent shift of major war activity to the fight against Japan, the Senators also were told by Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army's Services of Supply, and other military leaders that the Nation is scraping the bottom of the barrel on steel.

This ne wcrisis in steel production has developed, it was disclosed, because of the increased weight of bombs, plus needs for heavy equipment in the Pacific.

The civilian pinch in the Pacific war will be felt primarily in steel, cotton goods and shoes, the Senators heard. Steel lack may hamper the reconversion of the auto industry. Cotton is needed for lightweight uniforms. Shoes rot fast in the Pacific fighting areas. Civilians may be cut to one pair a year.

Three-Way Trail of Supplies

Plans have been worked out, the Senators were told, for a three-way trail of men and supplies from Europe to the Pacific. Some will go direct to the Orient. Some will come back to the United States and then go to the Pacific. Some will go direct from this country to the Japanese war zone.

The legislators were informed that the Army intends to adhere rigidly to a point system in deciding which of the fighting men in Europe shall come home, which shall stay there to help occupy Germany, which shall go on to fight the Japanese.

The return of men and supplies to this country will be slower than the public expects, but the Army hopes to offset criticism when it publishes its point standards.

Grain ships and freighters will be fitted up to help bring troops back across the Atlantic. Throughout all the conference, the military men emphasized that shipping is the big bottleneck for the tremendous movements soon to get under way.

'War Can't Last Much Longer,' Goebbels Declares

London, April 12 (AP).—Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels declared today that "the war cannot last much longer in my opinion," a German broadcast said.

In an article in his weekly, Das Reich, Goebbels said, "We have sunk very low."

Although conceding that Germany's enormous "losses of territory in the east, west and south" had brought the nation to a crisis, the propagandist still tried to hold out hope over salvaging something from the Reich's military collapse.

Although there have been rumors, unconfirmed, that Hitler has been supplanted by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, Goebbels continued to hold up the Fuehrer as the Germans' beacon of hope.

"I know for certain that our Fuehrer will find a way out from this dilemma and that only by his genius can the seemingly lost sense of this war be renewed," he said.

Grandfather, 38, Meets Baby's Dad Visiting Belvoir

Soldiers at Fort Belvoir saw an unusual Army combination recently when Pfc. Anthony Baklarz, 38, of the Engineers, one of the youngest grandfathers in the service, was visited by his 24-year-old stepson, Master Sergt. William Wilson of the Infantry from Camp Shelby, Miss.

Both are from Pennsylvania where Baklarz was an automobile mechanic and had Wilson who now outranks him, as his assistant. Sergeant Wilson entered the Army three years before his stepfather, and it was at Camp Shelby that his daughter was born in 1943, making Private First Class Baklarz one of the Army's youngest grandfathers.

The two men plan to go into business together after the war, operating an 80-acre farm Private First Class Baklarz has purchased in Pennsylvania for wholesale potato production. Civilian life will bring a reverse in their status with Sergeant Bill taking orders as sales distributor from Private Baklarz.

Cardinal Salotti Escapes Shot Fired at His Auto

Vatican City, April 12 (AP).—Carlo Cardinal Salotti, prefect of the Congregation of Rites, escaped unharmed Sunday when a shot was fired at his automobile.

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Md. Tobacco Marts Open Next Tuesday

Sales of the 1944 Maryland tobacco crop, estimated at 32 million pounds, will open April 17 in Baltimore and at Upper Marlboro, Hughesville, La Plata and Waldorf in southern Maryland, the War Food Administration marketing service reported yesterday.

The opening of the 1945 market is about three weeks earlier than in previous years, the WFA said, because farmers had a greater proportion of their crops prepared for market than was usual at this time of the year.

Higher Quality Seen

The quality of the 1944 crop was rated above average and considerably better than that marketed last season. It is expected that although some late plantings of inferior quality will appear on the floors, a high percentage of the offerings will be suitable for cigarette manufacture.

WFA reports showed that although considerable tobacco was ready for market, farmers were delaying deliveries to the warehouse floors pending the announcement by the Office of Price Administration of the ceiling price for the 1944 crop.

Warehousemen reported that should this ceiling price be satisfactory, heavy deliveries would undoubtedly be made.

Some members of the trade indicate dthat the crop might exceed the 32 million estimate. Stotcks in the hands of dealers and manufacturers as of January 1, 1945, amounted to 34 million pounds, the lowest January 1 figure for this type in 10 years, the WFA said.

1945 Crop Outlook Poor

Reports from tobacco growing counties disclosed that prospects for the 1945 crp were poor at this time because of a serious shortage of plants caused by the dry weather which prevailed during the early spring.

WFA said that the improvedt quality of the crop and the shortagé of tobacco in the hands of manufacturers, together with the poor prospects for the 1945 tcrop, seemed to indicate that there would be an active demand for the crop about to be marketed.

Tthe 21 million pounds of the 1943 crop sold last year averaged $45.36 utnder the $62 top ceiling price in effect during the 1944 manufacturing season, the WFA reported, yielding aproximately $9,500,000 to the farmers of southern Maryland.

Westmoreland Park Facilities To Be Closed

Richmond, Va., April 12 (AP).—Cabins, overnight camping and trailer areas and picnic grounds of Westmoreland State Park will be open this summer, it was announced today by Warren Wright, assistant director of parks for Virginia.

It was pointed out, however, that personnel is not available to allow operation of the bathhouse, boats, store and restaurant, nor to provide overnight accommodations at Seashore and Staunton River Parks.

The park division is following a policy of using high school boys for work at State parks during the summer to replace college boys who are not available. By this arrangement all facilities of the three western parks, Douthat, Hungry Mother and Fairy Stone, will be in operation except the riding stable. It was not possible to obtain enough boys to operate concessions at the Potomac River Park, however.

Picnic areas at Seashore and Staunton River Parks will be open. At the former cabins have been rented for the entire season to service personnel.

W. A. Roper Heads State Chamber

Richmond, Va., April 12 (AP).—Wilfred A. Roper, Richmond bank president, today was elected president of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce to succeed Representative J. Vaughan Gary, recently elected to Congress from the Third Virginia District.

His election by mail ballot was announced at a meeting of the chamber board which took the place of the regular annual meeting. Mr. Roper, president of the Bank of Commerce and Trusts here, has been secretary of the chamber for 10 years.

Senior Cadet Nurses at Newton Baker Hospital

READY FOR ARMY LIFE—Senior cadet nurses are shown above at Newton D. Baker General Hospital in Martinsburg, W. Va., as they entered into Army life. In the group (center) are Col. E. L. Cook, commanding officer; Maj. Helene Sorensen, First Lieut. L. Schmitt and First Lieut. Gwendolyn Williams

OPA Suspends 3 Maryland Shoe Dealers

Baltimore, April 12 (AP).—Suspension of three Maryland shoe dealers from dealing in rationed shoes for violation of Office of Price Administration regulations was announced today by Leo H. McCormick, Maryland OPA director.

Ordered by Clifford R. Snider, OPA hearing commissioner for region two, suspensions involved the following:

The Allan G. Tyson Co., Inc., trading as the Remington Store, and Gerald C. D'Azevedo, manager of the store, Elkton, suspended for the duration of rationing.

The Goodman Department Store Co., Salisbury, suspended for 60 days beginning April 30.

Joe Feldstein, trading as Metro Clothes, Cumberland, suspended for 30 days beginning April 16.

McCormick said the testimony at the hearings disclosed that the Elkton store could not account for 2920 rationed shoe coupons, that the one in Salisbury was short 1233 and the one in Cumberland 1350, making an aggregate total of 5505 pairs of shoes.

In addition, McCormick said, in the sales of odd lot shoes, the Elkton store had released 590 pairs of shoes in excess of authorized release and the one in Salisbury, 186, making a total of 776 pairs.

Meanwhile, the resignation of J. William Eggleston as district Office of Price Administration rationing executive, effective May 1, was announced today by McCormick.

Eggleston has been with Maryland OPA three years and directed the State rationing program during that time. He served as acting State director during McCormick's absence.

McCormick said William B. Connolly, formerly the rationing representative and who has been with the rationing division three years, had been appointed Eggleston's successor.

B. & O. Borrows Engines to Meet Record Traffic

Baltimore, April 12 (AP).—W. C. Baker, general superintendent of transportation for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, announced today that the B. & O. borrowed locomotives from three other railroads last month to handle the largest volume of freight for any March in the company's history.

Freight handled on the B. & O. system last month totaled 331,587 cars, of which 192,566 were loaded on line and 139,021 were received from connections. The total was 14,559 cars more than were handled in March, 1944, and 73,600 more than in the prewar year of 1941.

To handle this record volume of business Baker said, the B. & O. borrowed three heavy consolidated locomotives from the Western Maryland Railway, four heavy consolidateds from the Reading and three McArthurs from the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Fire Ravages 5 Acres

Frederick, Md., April 12 (Spl.).—Fire, believed to have been started by mushroom hunters, burned over approximately 5 acres of prime timberland in the vicinity of Dearfield last night, Forest Warden Herman Toms reported today. Mountain firefighters were assisted by the Blue Ridge Summit Fire Department.

Charlottesville Holiday Today For Jefferson Celebration

Charlottesville, Va., April 12 (AP).—Celebration of Thomas Jefferson's 202d birthday anniversary tomorrow, when all Charlottesville schools, banks, city offices and many businesses will close, will coincide with the search of the State Conservation Commission for the true site of his birth.

Commission officials will attend a picnic luncheon to be given on the lawn of Monticello, Jefferson's home for more than 50 years, by the Charlottesville-Albemarle Chamber of Commerce. Then they plan to visit the two spots where different authorities say Jefferson was born—Tufton and Shadwell.

In celebrating the birth of the founder of the University of Virginia many events have been planned. A "Jefferson Day" address will be delivered by Capt. Arthur S. Adams, director of the Navy's extensive V-12 educational program and provost marshal of Cornell University. He will speak in Cabell Hall at 7:30 p. m. with student members of the Naval ROTC and V-12 units attending in a body.

Preceding the Monticello picnic a concert will be given by the Lane High School Band and after luncheon, Henry Alan Johnston, New York attorney and vice president of the Jefferson Memorial Foundation, will pay honor to Jefferson at his mountain-side grave at 3 p. m. Memorial wreaths will be placed at the grave by representatives of many organizations.

A national broadcast of a "Spotlight Band" salute to the university's Navy trainees will be given from Memorial Gymnasium at 9:30 p. m. by Nat Brandwynne's orchestra, which also will play for the dance to be given as the concluding feature of "efferson Day."

Player Loses $380, 4 Carnival Men Held in Baltimore

Baltimore, April 12 (AP).—John C. Howard, Baltimore shipyard worker, got a shaving kit at a Brooklyn carnival for being a "good loser"—$380 worth—but today he proved a good witness against four operators of a ring toss game.

Appearing against the men in police court, where they were brought by vice squad raiders, Howard gave a detailed description of the game. Lieut. Alexander Emerson of the vice squad said there were no pins with red numbers, those supposed to allot a jackpot to the winner.

Three of the men, all of whom were charged with operating a gambling device, were ordered held in $1000 bail and the fourth on $2000 bond.

Former Policeman Gets 5 Years in Liquor Robbery

Norfolk, Va., April 12 (AP).—P. O. Atkinson, former policeman, was under sentence today to serve five years in the penitentiary following his conviction on a charge of robbery in connection with the hijacking of a truckload of liquor last December 13.

Sentence was imposed yesterday afternoon by Judge Richard B. R. Spindle in Corporation Court after a motion for a new trial had been overruled. Atkinson was found guilty by a jury on March 22 but imposition of sentence was deferred pending decision of the new-trial motion.

Judge Spindle announced he would grant a stay of execution until June 4 to permit defense attorneys to perfect an appeal. Two other policemen, A. J. Bell and E. C. Stone, are awaiting trial April 18 in connection with the same hijacking.

Seminary Faculty Aide To Talk in Charles Town

Charles Town, W. Va., April 12 (Spl.).—The Rev. Robert Gibson, jr., member of the faculty of Virginia Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., will be guest speaker at a meeting of the Eastern Convocation of the Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia, under suspices of the Woman's Auxiliary, here next Monday afternoon. His subject is announced as "The Problem of the Race Relations."

On the Area Roll of Honor

Virginia

NAVY WOUNDED

BURLEIGH, Lawrence Felix, Chief Machinists Mate, USN. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Marcellus Burleigh, Monroe.

MATCHUNIS, Jimmie, Pvt., USMCR. Mother, Mrs. Mary Matchunis, Richmond.

RADER, Dan R., Pfc., USMC. Wife, Mrs. Jean E. Rader, Portsmouth.

WILLIAMS, John Paxton, Ensign, USN. Mother, Mrs. Rebecca Paxton Williams, Woodstock.

NAVY MISSING

WHITE, Donald Foster, Lieut. Comdr., USN. Wife, Mrs. Frances Edmonds White, Norfolk.

ARMY PRISONERS OF WAR—GERMANY

CARNER, James L., Sergt., son of Mrs. Addie E. Carner, Tazewell.

COUSIN, William T., Pvt., son of Mrs. Ester B. Cousin, Blackridge.

COX, Orville B., Pvt., son of Andrew J. Cox, Pulaski.

JOLLY, Harry H., jr., T/Sergt., son of Mrs. Edith B. Jolly, Millboro.

OSBORNE, Charles M., Pvt., son of Wayne C. Osborne, Independence.

SAWYERS, Roy M., Pfc., son of William M. Sawyers, Martinsville.

SHELTON, Lawson W., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Adell Shelton, Gretna.

SOURS, Neil C., Pfc., brother of Grey W. Sours, Chatham.

SWINSON, John D., Pvt., brother of Aubrey J. Swinson, Norfolk.

TIMBERLAKE, Henry F., Sergt., husband of Mrs. Ruby L. Timberlake, Richmond.

WARD, George E., jr., S/Sergt., husband of Mrs. Helen G. Ward, Cape Charles.

WHITE, James T., Pvt., son of Robert A. Hubbard, Suffolk.

WHITT, Lee C., Pvt., son of Mrs. Jane Whitt, Osaka.

Maryland

NAVY WOUNDED

MILLER, Vernon H., First Lieut., USMCR. (Wounded second time. Last reported on report of naval casualties for February 29, 1944.) Wife, Mrs. Vernon H. Miller, Chevy Chase.

THOMPSON, Bernard R., Sergt., USMCR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodolphus Thompson, Clements.

ARMY DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

GALL, John R., Staff Sergt., husband of Mrs. Gladys P. Gall, Thurmont.

HAIGHT, Gilford E., Pfc., son of Arthur G. Haight, Halethorpe.

HERRING, William M., Maj., son of Mrs. A. K. Herring, Baltimore.

SLACUM, William F., jr., Pfc., grandson of Mrs. Jennie Slacum, Cambridge.

ARMY PRISONERS OF WAR—GERMANY

BISOP, Preston V., Pfc., son of Mrs. Nora W. Mason, Hancock.

HAYNES, Mack C., Staff Sergt., husband of Mrs. Florence A. Haynes, Joppa.

LIGHTHISER, Kenneth L., Pvt., son of Mrs. Anita L. Lighthiser, Baltimore.

MUIR, Keith L., Technical Sergt., husband of Mrs. Mary J. Muir, Baltimore.

PRATT, Page B., First Lieut., husband of Mrs. Miriam B. Pratt, Baltimore.

SCHAUMLOEFFEL, Harry C., Jr., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Mary E. Schaumloeffel, Baltimore.

TOWNS, George N., Pfc., son of Mrs. Martha Towns, Catonsville.

VINCENT, John L., Pvt., son of George W. Vincent, Snow Hill.

WHITE, Calvin H., First Lieut., brother of Miss Margaret White, Baltimore.

YANKEY, Arthur E., Pvt., son of Rudolph Yanky, Baltimore.

Wearing of 'PW' Jacket Is No Jest, Va. Youth Learns

Norfolk, Va., April 12 (AP).—Binky Taylor, 13, son of Judge and Mrs. J. Hume Taylor, was playing with several other boys in a field and pine grove near his home. Binky was wearing a blue denim dungaree jacket, bearing the letters "P W" for prisoner of war, which he had worn to a masquerade party two months ago.

Several truck loads of German prisoners of war pass the field every day. One of Binky's younger friends, who likes to stand at the roadside and yell insults at the Nazis, was surprised on this particular day to see the truck drivers slam on their brakes and guards leap from their motorcyles with carbines cocked.

Binky's friends yelled to him: "Binky, the convoy has stopped." Binky did some quick thinking, peeled off his P W jacket, threw it in the bushes and as the guards approached with leveled guns, he raised his hands above his head and explained that it was "all a mistake."

Binky does not wear the dungaree jacket any more.

Hancock Tract Donated for Park

Hancock, Md., April 12 (AP).—A deed transferring to the Hancock War Memorial Foundation, Inc., the homestead of the Bridges family was filed by Henry P. Bridges with the provision that it be used for a public park.

Bridges stipulated that a building to cost at least $25,000 be erected on the site within five years and that a minimum of $4000 be spent on landscaping and converting the tract into a public park to be named the Robert Bridges Park, and that no alcoholic beverages be sold on the premises.

Clubwomen Map 4-Point Va. Program

Richmond, Va., April 12 (AP).—Representatives of Virginia's 14,000 clubwomen today indorsed a four-point community planning program to be sponsored by the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs with the aid of the University of Virginia extension division, and agreed to participate in four other programs recommended by the VFWC executive committee.

The programs were accepted by the official body of the State clubs meeting in the final session of a three-day "radio convention."

The community program calls for clubs to sponsor workshops throughout the State for the study of local problems involving government, education, health and postwar facilities.

The four other programs call for participation in the clothing drive of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in the Seventh War Loan drive, in setting up a State youth commission and indorsement of recommendations of the women's panel of the Postwar Employment Committee.

The convention also announced the names of seven clubs winning awards in the Penny Art Fund.

They included clubs from Hampton, Hillsville, Wytheville, Farm ville, Phoebus, Gloucester anr the Junior Woman's Club from Narrows.

Poetry awards went to Katherine Byran Chase of Arlington, first prize; Delma Convoy Bates of Wakefield, second; and Mrs. Archer Muncy of Narrows, third place.

Va. 7th War Loan Heads to Confer, Hear Gov. Darden

Norfolk, Va., April 12 (AP).—A State-wide Seventh War Loan conference will be held in Richmond Wednesday, April 18. Governor Colgate W. Darden, jr., will attend and make an address.

The conference, called by James S. Easley, executive manager, will be held in the John Marshall Hotel at 9:45 a. m. It will be attended by chairmen of committees in charge of the management of the campaign.

The conference is sponsored by the War Finance Committee for Virginia, of which Dr. Francis P. Gaines of Lexington, president of Washington and Lee University, is chairman. There will be two sessions with an intermission for luncheon. Speakers will include C. Francis Cooke of Roanoke, vice chairman of the committee; Mrs. George Sloane of Warenton, chairman of the woman's division; C. H. Edwards of Richmond, associate manager; I. M. London of Norfolk, deputy manager, and D. C. Moomaw of Roanoke, assistant executive manager.

Lander-Jefferson Dogs Quarantined

Frederick, Md., April 12 (Spl.).—The Lander-Jefferson section of Frederick County was placed under strict quarantine by the State Board of Health today following the death of five dogs from rabies within the past week.

An investigation was launched several days ago when James Cross was bitten by a rabid dog which was later slain. Dr. A. L. Breckner of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, College Park, ordered all dogs in the restricted area to be tied up and confined for a minimum of three weeks pending further observation.

Va. OPA Finds 77% Compliance in Check

Roanoke, Va., April 12 (AP).—About 77 per cent of the retail food stores in 48 counties of the Roanoke OPA district were in full compliance with price control regulations in March, William J. Harmon, price liaison officer, reported today.

Harmon reported that for the district, the compliance was much better last month than March, 1944, when it was found only 49 per cent were in full compliance.

Va. Motorists Get Extension On Renewals

Richmond, Va., April 12 (AP).—Virginia motorists will be permitted to continue operation of cars on their existing permit cards indefinitely, providing they have made application for renewal of operators' licenses, Commissioner C. F. Joyner of the division of motor vehicles, said today.

The deadline for new licenses is being extended because manpower shortages have made it impossible for the division to process some 250,000 renewal applications.

Among the 250,000 applications are some which expired April 6, it was pointed out.

"The department is making every effort to issue these renewal permits as the first order of business," the commissioner said.

Pressure of work resulting from putting into effect the new safety responsibility law, the new automobile registration period, which coincided with the beginning of the renewal period for the three-year operators' licenses, and the lack of manpower have placed a tremendous burden on the division, it was explained.

23 Admitted As Attorneys In Maryland

Annapolis, Md., April 12 (AP).—Twenty-three candidates were admitted to the practice of law in Maryland today by the State Court of Appeals during brief ceremonies.

Chief Judge Ogle P. Marbury responded to the motion to admit the group made by Attorney General William C. Walsh and the oath was administered by Court Clerk Maurice Ogle.

New lawyers admitted today were Robert Taylor Barbour, Rock Point; Mrs. Dorothy Nicholson Bates, Chevy Chase; John Alexander Chenowith, Baltimore; Edith Debusk, Baltimore; Lloyd A. Dreiling, Arbutus, and Wilfred M. Dyer, jr., Suitland.

Lawrence Fallon, jr., Baltimore; John Robert Hall, Baltimore; Marjorie D. Hansen, Silver Spring; Jean Burrows Hobza, Baltimore; Charles J. Kelly, Aberdeen; Nathan Klitenic, Baltimore; Frederic Kay Killingsworth, Pikesville, and Arthur R. Lobe, Baltimore.

Paul John Lacrosse, Chevy Chase; John W. Marcuse, Baltimore; Ernest L. Perkins, Baltimore; Cosimo John Serio, jr., Baltimore, and Wilbur F. Sheffield, jr., Frederick.

Harold Solomon, Baltimore; Joseph Edward Steigman, Baltimore; Genevieve Asenath Yonkers, Flintstone, and Theodore Joseph Younker, Baltimore.

Capt. Charnock, 79, Dies; Veteran of Bay Shipping

Baltimore, April 12 .—Capt. William T. Charnock, a veteran of 57 years of sail and steamboat operations in the Chesapeake Bay, died today at his home after a lingering illness. He was 79.

Born at Accomac Court House on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, Captain Charnock took to the water at 12 and became the master of a sailing vessel at the age of 15. At 17 he was master of a schooner.

He became associated with the old Eastern Shore Steamboat Co., which was taken over in 1894 by the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Co., and served as captain of its steamboats for almost 40 years.

In 1932, when the firm discontinued its bay steamboat operations, Captain Charnock retired.

His survivors are his wife, one son, a daughter, a brother and two sisters. Burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery Saturday.

Szold Memorial Rites Set in Baltimore

Baltimore, April 12 (AP).—A memorial meeting in honor of Henrietta Szold, founder of the Jewish Hadassah and director of the Youth Aliyah department of the Jewish agency in Palestine, will be held April 29 in the Chizuk Amuno Synagogue.

Twenty-five Jewish organizations of Baltimore will sponsor the meeting, one of a number of be held in various cities in honor of Miss Szold, who died in Jerusalem last February 13. On her eightieth birthday she was cited as one of the 100 distinguished women of the century.

Stephens City Seaman Killed in Accident

Winchester, Va., April 12.—Seaman 2/c Paxton Wood Orndorff, 18, from Stephens City, high school student and baseball star, died as the result of an accident April 6, according to word received yesterday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wood Orndorf.

While in school he was an outstanding pitcher on the Stephens City nine in hte Frederick-Clarke Baseball League, and last spring was picked on the "all-star" team.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Treasury Workers Told Jobs Are Fairly Safe

TREASURY DEPARTMENT employes have been reassured that "it seems unlikely that the department will be among those Federal agencies in which major reductions of either functions or personnel may be expected during the postwar period." In fact, Secretary Morgenthau told his employes that the end of the war, in some instances, "will probably create substantial increases in the activities of certain Treasury bureaus, as, for example, there may be an expanded volume of work to be handled by the Customs Service, and the surplus property operations performed by the Procurement Division will no doubt increase." He went on to say that check issues and payments will continue in heavy volume during the postwar period and they may actually increase due to payments to be made to veterans and their dependents. He foresees a few reductions in Internal Revenue, Public Debt, Bureau of Accounts, and the office of the Treasurer.

KLUTTZ

DIARY NOTES: A prominent local Negro businessman will be appointed to the small business committee that's being set up by Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace. . . . Bob Nathan, former WPB economist, is reported to be debating offers to reenter Federal service from both the Commerce Department and the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. . . . Dale Noble, assistant personnel officer at Federal Public Housing, will be the registration officer at the San Francisco Security Conference. . . . Social Security Board employes are blocked from accepting jobs with UNRRA unless the board agrees in advance to the transfers. UNRRA has taken quite a number of Social Security employes and the board feels it can't afford to lose any more. As a result, it has agreed to check with the board before any of its employes are hired. And the board always protests.

The Army Air Forces went to a lot of trouble to recruit 48 experts for its air valuation board in the Southwest Pacific. The experts underwent several weeks of training at Orlando, Fla.; they were flown to the Pacific coast, and two hours before they were to be shipped to the battle areas an order came through abolishing the entire project. The valuation of bombing will be done by men already in the Southwest Pacific . . . Robert Leland, a Foreign Economic lawyer, will represent that agency in New Zealand. He'll replace Walter Teagle, son of the Standard Oil president, who plans to transfer to the State Department . . . William Stanton, who was returned here on the Gripsholm from a Jap prison camp in Hongkong, has returned to China as a special representative of FEA . . . Leon Henderson is due to arrive this weekend from China, where he made a study of inflatoin . . . Samuel Rosenman, an assistant to the President, is expected back here next week from Europe, where he has made a study of relief and supplies.

VETERANS: Offices in both Baltimore and Pittsburgh will be set up to transcribe letters dictated at headquarters here. Dictation centers already are in operation in New York, Roanoke, Va., and Huntington, W. Va. Overnight service to the two new offices is being worked out. Its being done because of the shortage of stenographers here. Eventually, the Veterans Administration hopes to transfer here many of the stenos in the dictation centers. Public Buildings Administration this week transferred 30 architects and engineers to Veterans to work on hospital construction plans. Veterans also has asked the Army's Corps of Engineers to loan or release it engineers and architects to work on the program. Meantime, the agency is all prepared to launch a Nationwide recruiting campaign to bring clerical help here.

SPACE: One of the fanciest Government buildings in the city will be the Lothrop house, at 2001 Connecticut ave. This spacious and elaborate home has been leased by the Government and it will be assigned to the State Department. The residence is at the corner of Columbia rd. and California st. and it overlooks downtown Washington. The State Department plans to use it as a training center. Moreover, international conferences could be held there. The home is being remodeled into offices. Incidentally, the Public Buildings Administration has been considering the lease of other private homes for Government offices. However, no additional deals have been closed and the agency is reluctant to lease more space, with the end of the German phase of the war in sight. Meantime, the Surplus Property Board, Veterans and other postwar agencies are pressing hard for additional quarters.

J. E. Holladay Dies; Former Suffolk Mayor

Suffolk, Va., April 12 (AP).—Joseph Edward Holladay, 65, former Suffolk mayor, died today at his home here. He died in his sleep following a heart attack Wednesday night.

He received his early education at Hampden-Sydney College and studied law at Washington-Lee University and the University of Virginia.

He began the practice of law in Suffolk in 1904, served as a member of the council and was elected the first mayor after Suffolk became a city. During Warld War I he served with the Department of Justice.

Husband of Mrs. Margaret Breeden Holladay, he is also survived by one brother, Frank A. Holladay; one sister, Mrs. R. H. Pretlow, both of Suffolk; four nephews, three great-nephews and four great-nieces.

John E. Gilbert

Culpeper, Va., April 12.—John E. Gilbert, 74, Southern Railroad foreman of construction, was buried this afternoon. A native of Greene County, he lived in Charlottesville and came to Culpeper about 35 years ago. He was twice married, and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lottie Dudley Gilbert, and nine children.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Smith

Orange, Va., April 12.—Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon for Mrs. Elizabeth H. Smith, 81, widow of Willie Leroy Smith who died at her home yesterday. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of the late Rev. John S. Hansbrough, for many years rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Orange. Mrs. Smith is survived by a daughter, Miss Virginia Smith and a son George L. Smith, both of Orange.

Courtney V. Samuels

Fredericksburg, Va., April 12.—Final rites will be held here tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. for Courtney Victory Samuels, 8-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Samuels, who died Wednesday at her home in Falmouth. She is survived also by five sisters and three brothers.

William M. Minor

Martinsburg, W. Va., April 12. Services were held here today for William M. Minor, 74, veteran railroad employe, who died at a local hospital Tuesday after a brief illness. He was a native of this city, son of the late Reuben and Martha Childs Minor. For a number of years he was a flagman for the Baltimore & Ohio and had been in railroad work for 43 years when he was retired in 1933.

Mrs. Bettie V. Fewner

Charlottesville, Va., April 12.—Mrs. Bettie Virginia Fewner, a resident of Charlottesville for 50 years, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Douglas R. Estes, in Norfolk, after an extended illness. Besides her husband, George A. Fewner, she is survived by eight children.

Miss D. O. Thompson

Charlottesville, Va., April 12.—The funeral of Miss Deanie O. Thompson, 66, who died yesterday, was held this afternoon from the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. N. Morris, near Schuyler. Surviving are four brothers and five sisters.

Edgar C. Wiley

Lynchburg, Va., April 12 (AP). Edgar C. Wiley, senior partner in the engineering firm of Wiley & Wilson, with chief office in Lynchburg and a branch in Richmond, died this morning in a hospital in Baltimore.

Mrs. Virginia F. Owen

South Boston, Va., April 12 (AP). Mrs. Virginia Frances Owen, 83, of Nathalia, widow of Edward M. Owen, tobacco grower, died last night at her home.

Kent County Made Test Area for Corn Crop Insurance

College Park, Md., April 12 (AP).—Kent County has been chosen as one of 20 areas throughout the United States for use in a test by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation of "the necessity and practicability of crop insurance on corn."

Joseph H. Blandford, chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, reported today he had been notified of the selection by officials of the Federal agency and that the test plan would be instituted this year.

Under the program, Kent County farmers will be able to obtain one-year contracts placing "all risk" Government insurance on their corn crops.

At the end of the season, data on the experiment from Kent and other counties will be presented to Congress.

Applications for insurance must be made just before planting time or May 1, whichever is earlier. Since Kent County corn is planted in May, the great majority of contracts are expected to be signed shortly.

Winchester Retailers Elect Pifer as Head

Winchester, Va., April 12 (Spl.). Members of the Winchester Retail Merchants Association at their annual banquet last night voted, 24 to 4, to close Wednesday afternoons during June, July and August.

W. Ralph Pifer was elected president of the association succeeding V. R. Strader. R. S. Jordan was named vice president; Andrew Bell, secretary; and Mrs. Evelyn Grimes, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, April 12 (AP) (WFA Offices of Marketing Service.)—CATTLE: Receipts, 325; 73 holdovers not included; receipts all slaughter classes very light; all slaughter classes active, fully steady with earlier this week; 30 head choice around 1060-lb. fed steers, 17.00; early top; few truck lots strictly good and choice, 16.25@16.50; low and average good, 14.75@16.10; pair choice heifers, 16.00; bulk medium to average good, 12.50@14.50; fair good beef cows, 14.50@15.50; medium beef cows largely 12.00@13.00; low head carrying light fill, 13.50; cutter and common, 9.00@11.50; canners, 7.00@8.50; mostly 7.50 up; odd good beef bulls, 14.00; good sausage bulls, 12.50; bulk, 9.00@12.00; stockers and feeders active, unchanged; low, good and choice around 825 lbs., 15.00.

CALVES—Receipts, 225; active, steady with Wednesday; unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 600; active(steady with Wednesday; unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 35; nominally steady; good and choice wooled lambs quotable 18.00@18.50; common and medium, 12.50@17.00; culls around 10.50; choice lightweight slaughter ewes, 8.00; bulk common to good, 5.00@7.50.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, April 12 (AP).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 4000; total 9000; active, fully steady; good and choice barrows and gilts, 140 lbs. up, at 14.75 early; good and choice sows at 5000; salable calves, 800; total, 800; all 14.00; complete clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 5000; total, grades and medium weight and weighty steers steady; top, 17.65; yearlings and light steers 25 lower; choice yearling, 17.25; bulk steers and yearlings, 15.00@17.00; several loads weighty steers, 16.50@17.60; heifers steady; best, 17.00; cows very active, fully steady with recent sharp advance; bulls steady to 25 cents lower; vealers, 25 to 50 cents higher, at 17.50 down; stock cattle active at 12.50@14.50.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000; total 12,000; active, steady; numerous loads good and choice fed wooled Western lambs, 16.60@16.85; several loads held slightly higher; load lot largely good lambs, 16.50; load medium and good 84-lb. weight, 16.25; sorted 25 head average 77 lbs., at 15.25; the lot going for shearing and feeding purposes; load good and choice 91-lb. fed clipped lambs, No. 1 and No. 3 pelts, 15.75; these do not show week's decline on wooled lambs; odd lots wooled native ewes, 9.50 down; most common to good kind, 8.00@9.25.

Richmond Markets

Richmond, Va., April 12 (AP) (USDA)—(Prices represent sales on wholesale market.)

WHITE POTATOES—Receipts, moderate; market steady; 100-lb sacks, New York and Maine, 3.50@3.75; Florida, new potatoes, 5.00@5.40, 100 lbs.

CABBAGE—Receipts fairly heavy; market stronger; 50-lb. sacks, Florida and South Carolina, 2.00@2.25; some poor quality lower.

APPLES—Market dull; various varieties, small and 1¾-in. size, no demand; U. S. grade No. 1, 2½ to 2¾ in., 1.50@2.00; U. S. grade No. 1, 2¼ in. up, 2.75@3.50.

EGGS—(Prices paid not to producers, f.o.b. Richmond.) Receipts good, market firm; Federal-State grading stations, whites, browns, U. S. grade A, large, 36@37; U. S. grade A, medium, 31@33; U. S. grade A, small, 28; U. S. grade B, large, 33; U. S. grade B, medium, 30; U. S. grade C, large, 30; pullets, 30; nearby ungraded current receipts whites and mixed colors, 30@33; extra large extras, 1 to 4, 39@37½; large extras, 1 to 4, 37@35½; standards, 35.

LIVE POULTRY—(Prices paid not to producers, f.o.b. Richmond.) No receipts; market at a standstill; all poultry very much in demand at ceiling prices; roasters, 28½; broilers and fryers 29.40; fowl, 25.50; old roosters, 20.

HOGS—Receipts, 583; market at ceiling, 14.85; on good and choice barrows and gilts, 120 to 230 lbs.; 100 to 120 lbs., 13.35; good sows under 350 lbs., 14.10; 350 to 500 lbs., 14.10; over 500 lbs., 13.35; good stags, 11.85.

CATTLE—Choice steers, 12.50@16.00; good, 14.50@15.00; medium, 12.00@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good beef type cows, 10.50@11.50; good dairy type, 9.50@10.00; medium, 7.50@8.00; common, 5.50@6.50; steady kinds lower; good beef type heifers, 12.50@14.00; medium, 8.00@10.50; common, 6.00@7.00; good butcher bulls, 9.50@10.50; medium, 8.00@8.50; light common kinds, 6.50@7.50; choice calves, 16.50@17.00; good, 14.50@15.50; medium grades, 12.50@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good to choice lambs, 15.00@15.50; good sheep, 8.00@9.00.

BARNABY — By Crockett Johnson

You need help, O'Malley? That company of yours in a jam? I'll be glad to help. . . First thing I'll do is go audit your books—
Books? Are there books? But I can't get in my office. And, besides, they lock up at five—
Gus and I can walk through locked doors, can't we, Gus? We'll get your little friend out of his predicament. . .
O'Malley is always in a predicament, Jake. And, my goodness, what's this about doors?
Haven't you ever walked through a locked door, Gus? I'll teach you how right now. Then we'll set off after those ledgers—
This may be interesting, Barnaby . . .
But—
CROCKETT JOHNSON

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666
Cold Preparations as directed

Roosevelt, 31st President, Led U. S. Through Critical Era

The story of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is an American epic.

It is the story of a man who, struck down by disease at the age of 39, crippled for life, believed by many to be "through," gallantly fought his way back, and then, as thirty-second President of the United States, led his country through one of the most critical periods of its history.

A towering world figure, Roosevelt dominated the American scene as few had before him, and at the same time exerted a powerful influence in the affairs of a tumultuous Europe.

His promise and his legacy to the American people was the New Deal, a vast program of reform—social, economic and financial—that profoundly affected the life of the country.

His monument in the field of foreign affairs was his "Good Neighbor" policy toward Latin America, a policy that exploded suspicions of the "Colossus of the North" and fostered friendliness and cooperation in the Western Hemisphere, all at a time when the Nazi-Fascist powers were making a commercial and cultural drive south of the Rio Grande.

With the exception of Lincoln, no incoming President ever faced such a gloomy scene as did Roosevelt when he took over the reins from President Herbert Hoover on March 4 1935.

The greatest depression in history gripped the country. Twelve million people, probably more, were out of work. Banks were crashing. Hoarding was rampant. Predictions were being made that the whole American economic system was doomed.

In this crisis, Roosevelt's words and deeds had a magical effect on the country.

Country Took Courage

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," he said, as he faced the throngs on the Capitol Plaza at his first inaugural.

He himself was not afraid; that was clear. Bold and buoyant, a big man with supreme confidence in himself and in the United States, he quickly communicated that confidence to the country as a whole, and soon despair began to give way to courage and hope.

In 1936 a grateful Nation elected him to a second term by an unprecedented, almost incredible, majority in the electoral college. Running against Alf M. Landon of Kansas, he carried 46 of the 48 States, failing only in Maine and Vermont. His first election had been called a landslide; now that word seemed inadequate. From the opposition standpoint, it was a political earthquake.

Good Feeling Shattered

Politically, 1936 was the high-water mark for Roosevelt. Awed by the size of his victory, realizing that the Nation had spoken with an emphasis never before recorded, Roosevelt's erstwhile critics for the most part bowed to the "mandate" and began talking about cooperation. The result was what was described as an "era of good feeling."

In the midst of this, Roosevelt loosed a thunderbolt—his demand on Congress that the United States Supreme Court be enlarged so that he might "infuse new blood" into it. The controversy that followed was one of the most bitter in the annals of America, and most certainly will rate an important chapter in history.

What had been scornfully described as a "rubber-stamp" Congress revolted, and the President's court-enlargement plan went down to a crashing defeat.

He Claimed the Victory

The President himself, however, refused to acknowledge it as such. While the battle raged, the Supreme Court, in a series of momentous decisions, upheld a number of New Deal reforms, leading President Roosevelt to observe that, although he might have lost the battle, he had "won the war."

A sensational sequel to the court fight was Roosevelt's appointment of Senator Black, of Alabama, to the first court vacancy, and the disclosure, after Black had taken the oath, that he once had been a member of the intolerant Ku Klux Klan.

The court controversy, in fact, flavored much that happened in the first half of Roosevelt's second term. One by-product of it, no doubt, was his spectacular attempt to "liberalize" the Democratic Party in the primary campaigns of 1938. Boldly he set forth to "purge" the party of conservatives, of what he called "yes, but" men.

Soundly Rebuked

The result, however, was a resounding rebuke to the President. In all cases where he personally spoke against Democratic candidates, those candidates were overwhelmingly victorious at the polls.

On top of the court fight and the "purge" war, a severe business depression set in, in the late summer of 1937.

As a consequence, the off-year election of 1938 brought the first real set-back for the New Deal at the polls. In a revolt of major proportions, the voters put a big den in the top-heavy Democratic majorities in Congress, electing eight additional Republican Senators and eighty additional Republican Representatives. At the same time, the Republicans captured many State governments, including that of Pennsylvania.

Never again was Congress called a "rubber stamp."

Overshadowing everything else after the 1938 election was the critical situation abroad, with its threat of another world war. In his handling of foreign affairs, President Roosevelt, most experienced critics agreed, was superb.

Took Bold Position

His famous "quarantine" speech in October, 1937, frightened many Americans, who dreaded American entanglement with Europe. However, Hitler tactics in dismembering Czecho-Slovakia, the blackjack "Peace of Munich," the subsequent treatment of Jews in Greater Germany—these events brought about a profound change in American sentiment.

In tune with this changed sentiment, Mr. Roosevelt ordered the greatest peacetime rearmament program in America's peacetime history. When Germany began to despoil her Jews and drive them from the country, he issued a statement saying he was "deeply shocked" and summoned home Hugh S. Wilson, the American Ambassador to Berlin.

On top of this, Mr. Roosevelt overruled Army men and paved the way for American aircraft factories to supply thousands of fighting planes to France and Great Britain, thus narrowing Nazi-Fascist superiority over those democracies in the air.

Credited With Saving Peace

For a time there was an uproar on Capitol Hill. However, as the situation changed in Europe, as talk of a war in "the spring of 1939" began to subside, Mr. Roosevelt was credited with having played a far-seeing role in the field of international affairs.

There was a striking parallel in the career of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his fifth cousin, Theodore Roosevelt. Their common ancestor was Claes Martensen van Rosevelt, who settled in New Amsterdam in 1644.

Both F. D. and T. R. were educated at Harvard, and both began their political careers in the New York Legislature. Both served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy; both were Governors of New York; both were vice presidential nominees (F. D., however, being unsuccessful) and both reached the White House.

Both Were Liberals

The parallel also extended to their love of a fight, their scorn for precedent, their attempt to liberalize their respective political parties, and to their gift for colorful language and phrase-making.

Like Teddy, Franklin left a fat legacy of political slogans and epithets behind him: The New Deal, "more abundant life," the "brain trust," the "modern Tories," the "economic royalists," the "Lord Macaulays" and many others.

Both Roosevelts were targets for would-be assassins. Teddy was shot and wounded by a crank in Milwaukee, October 14, 1912, while he was campaigning on the Bull Moose ticket after the great Republican schism. F. D. was President-elect when an attempt was made on his life at Miami, Fla., on February 15, 1933, just after he had debarked from a fishing trip. Giuseppe Zangara, who was possessed by a "hate for all rulers," fired five shots at him. Mr. Roosevelt's life was saved by Mrs. W. F. Cross, of Miami, who seized the assassin's arm.

Chicago Mayor Died

However, the bullets meant for Mr. Roosevelt killed Anton J. Cermak, Mayor of Chicago, and wounded two other men and two women. Zangara atoned for his crime in Miami's electric chair.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was a 5-year-old boy, according to a story that was told about him, his father took him to the White House to see President Grover Cleveland who was then wrestling with a national depression.

"I am making a strange wish for you little man," Cleveland told the boy in the sailor suit. "I hope you will never be President of the United States."

Destiny decreed that not only was he to be President, but that his problems were to be far greater and thornier than Cleveland's.

He was born, this man who later was to battle for the underprivileged, with a larger-than-ordinary silver spoon in his mouth. The place was his family's ancestral home at Hyde Park, N. Y. Blue-eyed, fair-haired, he weighed 10 pounds and was an only child.

Father Inherited Wealth

His father was James Roosevelt, who inherited wealth and added to it by judicious management. The elder Roosevelt spent occasional winters in New York, but essentially he was a country squire, and preferred to stay at Hyde Park.

James Roosevelt was past 50 when he married Sara Delano, tall, sprightly daughter of Warren Delano, who had an estate across the Hudson. The Delanos of Flemish ancestry were descended from Phillippe Delano, who landed at Duxbury, Mass., even before Claes van Rosevelt arrived in New Amsterdam.

Baby Franklin was christened at St. James Protestant Episcopal Church. His godfather was Elliott Roosevelt, only brother of Theodore, who was just then beginning his career in the New York State Assembly.

A handsome child, healthy and active, Franklin was entrusted to French and German governesses. Later there were private tutors. He made his first trip to Europe when he was 3. There were to be many more such trips before he reached manhood.

Frustrated on Annapolis

He learned to swim early, and at Campobello Island, New Brunswick, he learned to sail. In his father's Hyde Park library the boy began to show a decided preference for naval history. Indeed, by the time he was 13 he had decided he wanted to go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

His father, however, had different plans for him. He wanted him to take over his business interests and told him so in a frank father-and-son conference. Thus it was that Franklin's education followed traditional lines. At 14 he entered Groton, a private school in Massachusetts where the Roosevelts had "prepped" for generations. Having been well-grounded by tutors, he was placed in the third form at the outset. He engaged in sports, sang in the glee club and showed a flare for debating.

He was at Groton when the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898. Again he was seized by his passion for the Navy. He and two other youths planned to run away on a Sunday and enlist in Boston. When that day arrived, however, all three were down with the measles.

Editor at Harvard

When he was 18, young Roosevelt entered Harvard University. The year was 1900. Among those who were teaching or lecturing there at the time were William James, Josiah Joyce, A. Lawrence Lowell, Albert Bushnell Hart and Charles Eliot Norton.

At Harvard he was a good mixer, a good tennis player and a champion high kicker. He won no honors for scholastic work but he was credited with having an alert mind and great vigor and enthusiasm. Some of the students thought he was "rather radical."

One important distinction did come to Mr. Roosevelt at Harvard. He was elected president of the Crimson, the undergraduate newspaper. He wrote all the editorials and some of them showed promise of his later career as a crusader. One of his first editorial battles was for fire escapes on the dormitories.

"Truly," he wrote, "the university will be an ideal place—when it is finished."

T. R. Gave Bride Away

He finished his undergraduate work in three years, but he decided to return for a fourth year before taking up law. He enrolled in graduate courses in government, history and international law.

It had been expected that young Roosevelt would study law at Harvard. However, he chose to attend Columbia Law School in New York City. He explained that he had to be in the Metropolis to look after the affairs of his father, who had died four years before. The real reason appears to have been, however, that Roosevelt planned to be married.

His bride was his sixth cousin, Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of Elliott Roosevelt, T. R.'s brother and Franklin's godfather. He used to say he remembered letting her ride on his back in the nursery at Hyde Park when she was a year-and-a-half-old. The romance developed after she made her debut.

They were married in New York on March 17, 1905, and T. R., who was then President, gave the bride away. He had arranged to be in New York for the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the St. Patrick's Day parade, and the wedding date was set accordingly.

Admitted to the Bar

After the ceremony, the President turned to the young bridegroom and remarked:

"Well, Franklin, there's nothing like keeping the name in the family."

After his graduation from Columbia in 1907, Mr. Roosevelt was admitted to the bar and went to work for the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. He tried many cases and soon branched off into admiralty law.

That he should get into politics was inevitable. After his marriage, he and his wife came to Washington frequently and saw a good deal of T. R. They also saw much of him later at Oyster Bay and in New York. The fiery Rough Rider always contended that it was the duty of younger men to enter public life.

Franklin meantime was doing well as a lawyer in the city. Weekends and vacations he spent at Hyde Park, and his political affairs were confined to that Hudson River region.

Most of Family Democrats

Like his father and grandfather, he was a Democrat. He often explained that nearly all the Roosevelts were Democrats. In the War Between the States, the only Republican was Theodore, the famous T. R.'s father. The others, although siding with the North, called themselves Union Democrats.

In 1910 Franklin Roosevelt was offered the Democratic nomination for State senator from the district whcih included Hyde Park. It was a dubious honor, as the district was by tradition overwhelmingly Republican. Nevertheless, he accepted and started out on a whirlwind campaign.

To the astonishment of almost everybody, he toured the district in an automobile, an early Maxwell. The farmers at that time hated automobiles, and the political railbirds were convinced that Roosevelt had made a terrible mistake.

They were wrong. By using the automobile he talked to far more farmers than would have been possible with a horse and buggy, and on election day he was victor by 1200 votes.

"Bossism" Was Issue

In view of the cries of "Dictator!" that he was to arouse a generation later, his issue in that first campaign was interesting. It was "bossism," and was aimed at Lou Payne, a Republican county boss.

Roosevelt hardly had taken his seat before he was out of the traces and leading a fight on Tammany's candidate for United States Senator. This was when Senators were chosen by the State Legislatures.

Charles F. Murphy, boss of Tammany Hall, planned to give the Senate seat to William F. Sheehan, a wealthy lawyer known as "Blue-eyed Billy." There was every indication that he would have his way, too. Certainly he was not worried about the fledgling politician fom Dutchess County, then 28 years old.

However, a story was told that "Big Tim" Sullivan did worry about him. Looking over the list of new senators, Sullivan came across the name of Roosevelt and asked who he was. Told that he was a relative of the famous Teddy, he exploded:

"Well, if we've caught a Roosevelt, we'd better take him down and drop him off the dock. The Roosevelts run true to form, and this kid is likely to do for us what the colonel is going to do for the Republican Party, split it wide open!"

Roosevelt Bolts

Shortly thereafter, as the fight over Sheehan approached a showdown, the Poughkeepsie Newspress carried a headline which said: "Sheehan Named; Roosevelt Bolts." The young squire from Hyde Park, regarding Sheehan as a "standpatter," had lined up a battalion of other liberals, and they set out to block Sheehan's election. Their strategy was to stay away from the Democratic caucus until his name was withdrawn. Sheehan needed 101 votes; on the first ballot he could muster only 91.

The battle raged for nearly three months. Boss Murphy even condescended to talk to the "college kid" from Hyde Park. All sorts of pressure was exerted. But the insurgents hold out, and in the end they won. Tammany dropped Sheehan, and the Senate seat went to Judge James A. O'Gorman.

Thereafter young Roosevelt pushed through a resolution instructing the New York delegation in Congress to work for a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Always spoiling for a fight, Roosevelt was headed for another one, and on a larger stage. Great days were ahead for the Democratic Party. With T. R. threatening to split the G. O. P., it appeared that the Democrats might elect their first President since Cleveland.

Wilson His Hero

Roosevelt now had a hero—Woodrow Wilson, liberal Governor of New Jersey. In 1911 he went to Trenton to see him, and rode back to Princeton with him on the train, along with Joseph P. Tumulty, the Governor's secretary.

At the 1912 Baltimore convention. Roosevelt worked hard to win the nomination for Wilson, and thereafter campaigned for his election. In the meantime, he had made a good impression on one of Wilson's elder lieutenants—Josephus Daniels of North Carolina.

Roosevelt came to Washington a few days before Wilson's inauguration. William Gibbs McAdoo, who was to become Secretary of the Treasury, offered him the post of Assistant Secretary. He wasn't interested. That same afternoon he encountered Daniels, who was to be Wilson's Secretary of the Navy.

"Don't you want to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy?' Daniels asked.

"I do," replied Roosevelt.

The frustrated sailor, whose boyhood ambition was to be an admiral, had been offered the one job in Washington that he was willing to take. He was now 31. After resigning from the New York Legislature, he and his family moved into the old Cowles home at 1733 N street northwest.

Admired by Sailors

Mr. Roosevelt's record as No. 2 man of the Navy was magnificent. Everybody was agreed on that.

His love of blue water, his wide reading of naval history and his passion for ships had prepared him for the post and in view of what lay ahead the Nation was extremely fortunate that circumstances had landed him there.

He won the admiration of the bluejackets by an act of personal courage at San Francisco in 1915. He was there for the opening of the Panama Pacific Exposition. Shortly before this the submarine F-4 had sunk off Hawaii and all hands were lost. Worried about the effect the disaster would have on Navy morale. Mr. Roosevelt went aboard a submarine and had its skipper take him for several dives.

Ernest K. Lindley, Mr. Roosevelt's biographer, in writing about this period, contrasted Secertary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, saying:

"No two-men could have been more dissimilar: Daniels, the Southern Methodist with his black string-bow tie like Bryan's, deliberate in making decisions, and Roosevelt, the handsome dashing young cosmopolitan, of instantaneous reactions. Naval officers gravitated naturally toward Roosevelt, and with them went a great many of the civilians who had business to transact with the department. 'Wait until Daniels goes away for a day and get Roosevelt to sign as Acting Secretary,' was a well-known formula in Washington long before 1917."

There was no friction between the two men. On the contrary, Daniels was proud of his protege, and Mr. Roosevelt had a strong affection for the older man, as he demonstrated many years later by appointing him Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Roosevelt was one of those who felt that there was a strong likelihood of the United States being drawn into the World War. After the sinking of the Lusitania, May 7, 1915, he began to prepare for war. He was in the forefront of "Big Navy" advocates, who had their way when Congress in 1916 appropriated $312,000,000 for 10 capital ships, six battle criusers and an increase in personel.

With American entry into the war a seeming certainty, Roosevelt became a whirlwind of action, slashing through red tape and ordering guns and other supplies even before Congress had appropriated the money. He said later he violated enough regulations and laws to put him in jail for "999" years.

Once America got into the great conflict, Mr. Roosevelt wanted to resign as Assistant Secretary, don a uniform and get into active service. He was persuaded, however, that he was more valuable in Washington.

His most daring, and perhaps most important, achievement was the North Sea mine barrage. The submarine had the Allies, particularly England, terrified. When Admiral Sims arrived in London, Admiral Jellicoe told him that the German U-Boat was "the gravest danger that has ever faced the empire." One out of every four ships leaving the United Kingdom was being sunk before it could return.

Here in the United States, however, there was a general feeling there, once American troops got into the lines, the war would be over. This was a dangerous attitude, and it worried Mr. Roosevelt. From Sims there continued to come confidential information that, unless the havoc of the U-boats was halted, England would be starved into submission.

The situation was this: The British and French had the Straits of Dover more or less effectively blocked with mines, nets and patrols. However, the long-cruising U-boats were getting to the ship lanes from the German bases at Wilhelmshaven and Keil by taking the route north of Scotland. If this northern exit of the North Sea

See HISTORY, Page 5, Column 1.

Yanks Free 300 Women Jailed by Nazis

Heiligenstadt, Germany, April 12 (AP).—Three hundred women political prisoners, including a German housewife who served 18 months for tearing Hitler's picture from a wall, were liberated yesterday by a rapidly advancing American infantry column.

"Some of the women have been crazed by confinement," said Lieut. Col. Richard J. Conran of Brooklyn, N. Y. He added that the women were emaciated from lack of food and that their spirit had been broken by prison hardships and whippings.

"They ranged in age from girls who looked no more than 16 to gray-haired women of 60," Conran said.

"They were of French, Polish, Dutch and German nationality. They were not criminals—just women who violated in one way or another the political rules of the Nazis. Yet we found 300 rubber clubs with wrist thongs with which the women were beaten regularly.

"They were forced to march at double-time as they moved about the prison—gray-haired old women were made to march like young soldiers."

Conran said one woman gave birth to a baby in the prison but that the infant died.

"When we freed them they were half dead from hunger, Conran said. "It made our boys sad to see women treated that way—and mad, too."

19 Per Cent Survived

Hanover, April 11, (delayed), (U.P.).—Eight months ago the Germans brought 1000 Polish Jews to Hanover to build an underground arms factory.

Today in lice-ridden, filthy shacks I saw the 190 survivors, some so ill and starved they may not live.

These laborers were "expendables," in the Nazi view.

As long as they could work the overseers worked them 12 hours a day.

If the Jews died or became too weak, they were "taken away."

The survivors today hardly look like human beings. Their skin is covered with scabs and is stretched drumtight over their bony bodies. Their glazed eyes are sunken and their cheeks are hollow.

A 30-year-old Pole with gray hair said that the Nazis put the Polish Jews 10 years old or more into labor gangs. Those under 10 were considered of no use. They were sent to the gas chambers.

Man Pays Own Way to Prison, Waits at Gate

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 12 (AP). Linn County Deputy Sheriff Larry Condon told the story here today of a man, convicted last fall on a larceny charge, who paid his fare to the State penitentiary and then waited on the steps for papers necessary for admittance.

Condon said the man was John Edgar Johnson, 32, of Waterloo, Iowa, who was convicted last October after he was accused of taking $51 from the cash register of a local store. He was sentenced to serve a period not to exceed five years in the penitentiary at Fort Madison.

The Iowa Supreme Court last month sustained the conviction and the sheriff at Waterloo was notified to tell Johnson's bondsman that Monday, April 9, was the day for Johnson's term to begin. Not knowing he should be accompanied to prison, Johnson paid his fare to Fort Madison. He found the doors were closed to him.

Condon started looking for Johnson. He called the warden's office. There was no one by that name in the penitentiary.

"But just a minute," Condon was told. "There is a man outside, walking up and down in front of the office. He fits that description as I see him from the window."

When Condon arrived from the courthouse with the papers, Johnson was sitting on the penitentiary steps with a suitcase containing a catcher's mitt and three new baseballs.

Culpeper Principal Accepts Higher Post

Culpeper, Va., April 12.—Robert R. Tolbert, principal of the Culpeper High School for 27 years, has announced his resignation to take effect June 1, the close of the school term. Tolbert, a native of South Carolina, has been appointed director of the agricultural department in high schools of Culpeper County.

Temporary 3 Stars Voted to Trio of Air Generals

Promotion of three Army Air Force commanders to the temporary rank of lieutenant general was confirmed by the Senate Wednesday.

The new three-star generals are Hoyt S. Vandenberg of Milwaukee, commander of the Ninth Air Force in France; John K. Cannon of Salt Lake City, commander of the Twelfth Air Force in the Mediterranean area, and Harold Lee George of Somerville, Mass., commander of the Air Transport Command.

The Senate also confirmed the promotions of 23 officers to the temporary rank of major general, and 55 as brigadiers.

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Men! Need Pep, Vim? Women! Need Vitality?

Old at 30, 50, 60? Want to feel years younger? Thousands, old, no pep, solely because body lacks iron, positively AMAZED at what a little "pepping up" with Ostrex can do! Introductory size only 35c! Try Ostrex Tonic Tablets to get new pep, vim and vitality...and feel years younger, this very day. For sale at all drug stores everywhere.

When EXHAUSTION leads to Headache

Don't let headache double the misery of exhaustion. At the first sign of pain take Capudine. It quickly brings relief, soothes nerves upset by the pain. It is liquid—already dissolved—all ready to act—all ready to bring comfort. Use only as directed. 10c, 30c, 60c.

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Warning!

WATCH OUT FOR SNIFFLY

Head Colds

Head colds can cause much suffering. Don't suffer needlessly. Just put a little Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Relieves sneezy, stuffy distress. Also helps prevent many colds from developing if used in time! Try it. Follow directions in folder. Works fine!

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Advertisement

BACKACHE, LEG PAINS MAY BE DANGER SIGN

Of Tired Kidneys

If backache and leg pains are making you miserable, don't just complain and do nothing about them. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Relieves neuritic, neuralgic pains in a remarkable hurry!

To combat the pains of neuritis or neuralgia, take genuine Bayer Aspirin. It's the choice of millions—and there are two important reasons why:

1. Bayer Aspirin means *quick* relief. It's ready to go to work almost at once—because it starts disintegrating within *two seconds*.

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Don't put up with pain when it's so easy to put down with Bayer Aspirin. Just be sure it's BAYER Aspirin you ask for when you buy.

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MERCIREX (mercy-rex) contains SIX active medical ingredients which often relieve itching, burning of externally caused Pimples, Eczema, Psoriasis, Acne. It's flesh-tinted, smells good, is easy to use, soothes and cools the skin. MERCIREX helps remove crusts and scales—helps prevent local infection. 3 million jars used. Must relieve or money refunded. At your Drug Store 35c jar; or Economy Size (3 times as much) 60c.

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"I HATE TO SCRUB MY KITCHEN FLOOR!"

So I Keep It Clean Longer With WILBERT'S "NO-RUB"* FLOOR WAX!

● Yes, women of Washington and vicinity who hate the drudgery of scrubbing kitchen linoleum are changing to WILBERT'S! After washing the floor, simply *wipe* on WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX. Your linoleum *stays clean far longer* than with ordinary polishes! Yes, even as long—or longer—than with polishes costing almost *twice* as much!

Only imported Carnauba Wax is used in WILBERT'S. It's one of the *hardest* waxes used! Hence, WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX gives kitchen linoleum a *lasting* finish.

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* The name "No-Rub" is the Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. of Wilbert Products Co.

Metropolitan Moments ..... by 64

"It seems everyone wanted to shake the hand that made those Manhattans with Calvert Reserve!"

If you've ever come to grips with the problem of making *good* Manhattans—listen: Try Calvert Reserve. It *blends with*—never overpowers—your other mixed-drink ingredients. And its superb "soft" flavor makes *all* drinks—mixed, tall or neat—sing with *pre-war quality!* Pick up a bottle tonight. You'll find Calvert Reserve..."*the choicest whiskey you can drink or serve*".

Calvert Distillers Corp., N.Y.C. Blended Whiskey: 86.8 Proof—65% Grain Neutral Spirits.

SOUTHERN COMFORT

The Grand Old Drink of the South

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EVER HEAR A SEAL SAY—"SORRY"?

No, sir, the seal never muffs a balancing feat. When you find Carstairs White Seal whiskey so much smoother, mellower, and finer-tasting—it's BALANCE that makes all the difference! That just-so proportioning of richness, lightness, mildness and heartiness has made the Perfectly Balanced Blend the one-and-only for particular palates—such as yours. Pre-war quality, too—*as always*.

THE MAN WHO CARES SAYS: CARSTAIRS

BLENDED WHISKEY 86.8 Proof, 72% Grain Neutral Spirits. Carstairs Bros. Distilling Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

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OLD FASHIONED but still in style

100 PROOF • KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY
STITZEL-WELLER DISTILLERY, INC., SHIVELY, KENTUCKY

Part in Mine Barrage of North Sea Recalled

HISTORY

From Page 4

could be blocked, the submarine menace would be ended.

Could it be done? Could a veritable chain of high-explosive mines, 250 miles long, be stretched across the North Sea? The British admiralty did not think so and neither did Sims. He said it was the conception of an amateur newspaper strategist.

Admiral Sims Changed Tune

The plan, however, appealed to Mr. Roosevelt's "flashing mind." He and a group of naval officers pressed for its adoption, and they finally had their way. The mines were built in a plant near Norfolk.

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Write 3830 Dolfield Ave., Balto. 15, Md.

MRS. MORRISON'S
Chocolate Pudding
You add a little sugar
but you get a full quart

A special fleet of 24 cargo vessels took them overseas, where a special American squadron began laying them in March, 1918.

Admiral Sims, changing his tune, later said that this great mine barrier was "one of the wonders of the war." How many U-boats were caught in it was never fully determined, but many naval experts credited it with destroying the morale of the German navy and hastening the end of the war. Sims, in "The Victory at Sea," took this view saying:

"Stories of this barrage were circulated all over Germany; sailors who had been in contact with it related the experience to their fellows, and the result was extremely demoralizing to the German submarine flotilla. The North Sea barrage was probably a contributory cause of the mutiny which demoralized the German fleet in the fall of 1918."

Mr. Roosevelt made two trips to Europe in this period. On July 9, 1918, he went over to inspect America's 50 naval bases and stations, making the trip on the destroyer Dyer. He went up to the front to inspect the Marine Brigade and he also visited the British and Belgian fronts.

He talked to Marshal Foch, Clemenceau, King Albert of Belgium and King George V of Great Britain.

"We talked for a while about American work in general and the Navy in particular," he wrote home about his visit to the British monarch. "He seemed delighted that I had come over in a destroyer and said his one regret was that it had been impossible for him to do active naval service during the war."

Traveled With Wilson

Mr. Roosevelt's next trip came after the armistice. The Navy had millions of dollars worth of supplies in France, England and Ireland, and it was necessary that something be done about them. When he arrived in Paris that city was seething with excitement. The peace conference was about to open and President Wilson had just returned from a triumphal tour of the Allied countries. Mr. Roosevelt got right down to business and arranged one of the greatest of the post-war transactions. He sold the Lafayette radio station near Bordeaux, which had been built by the American Navy and which was the largest in the world, for 22 million francs to the French government.

The Roosevelts—Mrs. Roosevelt had gone over on this trip—returned with the Wilsons on the U. S. S. George Washington. The war President had with him the first draft of the League of Nations covenant and the two men discussed it on the way over.

Back in 1914 Mr. Roosevelt had made an unsuccessful political foray in New York. He campaigned for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, but was beaten by the Tammany-backed candidate, James W. Gerard, later American Ambassador to Germany In 1916 there was some talk about Mr. Roosevelt for Governor of New York, but by that time he was altogether wrapped up in the Navy.

When New York prepared to choose a Governor in 1918, Mr. Roosevelt was very much interested notwithstanding that the war then was at its most flaming peak. His candidate for the Democratic nomination was Alfred E. Smith, a liberal member of Tammany whom he had met in the Legislature and whom he tremendously admired. Smith won the nomination and the election.

In the years to come, these two friends, Frank and Al, were to write one of the most dramatic chapters in American political history.

At the 1920 Democratic National Convention in San Francisco, Smtih was placed in nomination for President by Representative Bourke Cochran. Mr. Roosevelt eloquently seconded the nomination.

When the prize went to James M. Cox of Ohio and Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for Vice President, Smith seconded the nomination, and F. D. R. was chosen by acclamation.

Mr. Roosevelt was 38 when he was nominated as Cox's running mate, four years younger than T. R. had been when he was nominated for Vice President in 1900.

After the convention, Cox and Mr. Roosevelt visited the White House and conferred with President Wilson, who then was a very sick man. Wilson asked him to carry on his fight for the League of Nations, and, deeply moved, they gave their promise.

Smart politicians in the party pleaded with the standard bearers to soft-pedal the league issue, but they refused. Both made an impassioned campaign for American adherence, though they must have known that it was not "good politics."

Identity Confused

As Mr. Roosevelt toured the country, it was a common occurrenc for enthusiasts to yell, "I voted for your father," or "You're just like the old man."

Disturbed by this state of affairs, the Republican National Committee assigned young Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the old Rough Rider's son, to trail F. D.

In a speech at Sheridan, Wyo., Colonel Roosevelt said of his distant cousin:

"He's a maverick—he does not have the brand of our family."

The cordial relationship between the two branches of the family was badly strained by that remark. F. D. assailed Colonel Roosevelt in 1920 for his "blind partianship" in claiming that the Republicans had won the war, and in 1924 he criticized his "wretched record" as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Harding Administration, alluding to the naval oil scandals.

Cox and Mr. Roosevelt were beaten bady in the Harding landslide of 1920, but, as matters turned out, the time and the effort expended by the squire of Hyde Park had been well invested. He had made a good impression wherever he went. Also, he had made many political friends, who were to remember him in the campaign 12 years later.

Overspent Salary

As Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt had been spending more than the Government was paying him. His salary was $5000 a year, but by this time there were five children—Anna, James, Elliott, Franklin D. jr. and John. Now, back in private life, Roosevelt resumed the practice of law and also accepted a position as vice president of the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland. He was to be in charge of the company's New York business.

Tragedy—the hellish affliction that was to try his soul—struck at Mr. Roosevelt in August, 1921.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the children were vacationing at Campobello Island, and in the middle of the month he left New York to join them, making the trip on Van Lear Black's yacht, the Sabalo.

The day after he arrived at Campobello, Mr. Roosevelt and the children were out sailing when they saw a small forest fire. They landed and fought the fire until it was extinguished. Then Mr. Roosevelt, who had been complaining of feeling tired, decided to take a swim.

Swam, Then Ran 2 Miles

He plunged into the icy waters of the Bay of Fundy, and, emerging, ran two miles to his camp, the children at his heels. Telling about it in her autobiography, "This Is My Story," Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"When they came in, a good deal of mail had arrived and my husband sat around in his bathing suit, which was not completely dry, and looked at his mail. In a little while he began to complain that he felt a chill and decided that he would not eat supper with us, but would go to bed and get thoroughly warm. He wanted to avoid catching cold.

"In retrospect I realize he had had no real rest since the war. Plunging back into business had not given him any opportunity to relax and he probably had been going on his nerves."

The next day, Mr. Roosevelt had a temperature. A doctor called from nearby Lubuc expressed the opinion that he merely had a bad cold.

The third day Mr. Roosevelt, in trying to get out of bed, discovered that he legs were paralyzed. Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, who was vacationing at Bar Harbor, was summoned. He decided that Mr. Roosevelt had some form of paralysis, but could not expain it. Finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Roosevelt's uncle, Frederic Delano, a famous specialist, Dr. Robert S. Lovett, of Boston, was summoned to Campobello. He definitely diagnosed the case as poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis.

That summer there had been an epidemic of the disease in New York, but no other case had been reported within miles of Campobello.

Never Discouraged

Mrs. Roosevelt was in a "panic' lest the children be afflicted, too. Her mother-in-law. when she arrived "made up her mind that Franklin was going to be an invalid for the rest of his life and that he would retire to Hyde Park and live there."

How Mr. Roosevelt, struck down at the meridian of his lfie, behaved was described by Mrs. Roosevelt in her book:

"For several weeks that winter his legs were placed in plaster casts in order to stretch the muscles, and every day a little of the cast was chipped out at the back, which stretched the muscles a little bit more. This was torture and he bore it without the slightest complaint, just as he bore his iliness from the very beginning.

"I never but once have heard him say anything bordering on discouragement or bitterness. That was some years later, when he was debating whether to do something which would cost considerable money, and he remarked that he supposed it was better to spend the money on the chance that he might not be quite such a helpless individual."

Many shared the elder Mrs. Roosevelt's feelings that her son would have to live the life of an invalid at Hyde Park, reading and perhaps writing a bit.

"Their consolation was," wrote Biographer Lindley, "that even if Mr. Roosevelt had been cut down at 39, he had already completed what most men would be pleased to call a full career and that his active mind would not leave him without plenty of things with which to occupy himself in a sedentary life."

But Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that he had no thought of such a life. That winter and spring he learned to walk on crutches, and he began going to his New York office. Also he began swimming and exercising in warm water.

Nominated Smith

Two important things l ened in Mr. Roosevelt's life in 1924. First, he actively returned to the political world, motivated by a desire to help his friend, Al Smith. This was a campaign year and Al was a serious candidate for the Presidential nomination. Roosevelt agreed to manage his campaign and also to make the speech placing him in nomination.

As he swung onto the stage of Madison Square Garden on his crutches, Mr. Roosevelt made a poignant but gallant picture. The delegates gave him a tremendous ovation.

The 'Happy Warrior" he called Al Smith in his nominating speech, and the sobriquet stuck to Al for the rest of his life.

The convention, deadlocked by the rival candidacies of Smith, a Catholic, and William Gibbs McAdoo, described by his foes as the Ku Klux Klan choice, finally nominated John W. Davis, of West Virginia, and sent him out to certain defeat at the honds of Calvin Coolidge.

Found Warm Springs

The second important thing that happened to Mr. Roosevelt in 1924 was his discovery of Warm Springs, Ga. A banker and philanthropist, George Foster Peaboby, of New York, told him of a young man who had spent several summers swimming in a pool there and who had made a remarkable recovery from infantile paralysis. Mr. Roosevelt on his arrival found a dilapidated three-story frame hotel, a few cottages and a swimming pool.

Into this pool, from the local springs, flowed water with a temperature of 89 degrees. Warm though it was, however, the water did not have an enervating effect. In six weeks, Mr. Roosevelt made more progress at Warm Springs than he had throughout the period of his affliction.

Four years later, at the 1928 Democratic convention in Houston Tex., the team of "Frank and Al" was more successful. Mr. Roosevelt's crutches were gone by this time, and he went onto the stage with a cane and leaning on the arm of a companion.

Again he descrbed Smith as the "Happy Warrior," adding that he had "the habit of victory." The convention knew that Smith's religion would be no asset, but courageously it made him the party's standard bearer, and one of the dirtiest campaigns in the country's history got under way.

Made Roosevelt Governor

Wearing his brown derby, Al Smith made a tour of the West, and then returned to New York to tackle his most serious problem—the question of selecting a Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, one who would help the national ticket in the Empire State. The convention was to meet at Rochester early in October.

Earlier, in a telephone call from Milwaukee to Warm Springs, Smith had asked Mr. Roosevelt if he would run. Mr. Roosevelt refused, explaining that his doctors were insistent that he stay at Warm Springs through the cold months if he was to recover the use of his legs.

But the talk of "drafting" Mr. Roosevelt would not down in Rochester. No other likely candidate seemed available. The Smith people were desperate. Finally Al got Mr. Roosevelt on the telephone in Warm Springs and said: "Frank, I told you I wasn't going to put this on a personal basis, but I've got to."

Mr. Roosevelt refused to say one way or the other what he would do if drafted. The upshot was that the convention nominated him by acclamation and the Republican newspapers, disappointed, began denouncing Smith for dragooning his crippled friend into the campaign to aid his own fortunes.

Fought Legislature

Smith's answer was characteristically simple and therefore eloquent. He said:

"The real fact is this: Frank Roosevelt today is mentally as good as he ever was in his life. His whole trouble is his lack of muscular control of his lower limbs. But the answer to that is that a governor does not have to be an acrobat. We do not elect him for his ability to do a double back-flip on a handspring. The work of the governoship is brain work. Ninety-five per cent of it is accomplished sitting at a desk. There is no doubt about his ability to do it."

Mr. Roosevelt also issued a statement denying that he had been "dragooned" into the campaign. He then set forth on a whirlwind tour of the State, denouncing religious bigotry, praising Smith and promising to carry on his reforms.

In the November election Smith was overwhelmed by Herbert Hoover. He lost New York by 103,481 votes. Mr. Roosevelt, however, was elected by a majority of 25,564.

In Albany, Governor Roosevelt was faced by a hostile Republican Legislature and he soon found himself in the thick of battle. For 15 years State ownership and development of water-power sites had been an issue. Governor Smith had advocated it and now Mr. Roosevelt took up where Smith left off. He forced the Legislature into creating a commission to develop and operate an electric power plant on the St. Lawrence River.

Roosevelt, Smith Rivals

The stock market crash in the fall of 1929, and the consequent blow to Republican prestige gave Mr. Roosevelt a chance to push through another of his cherished programs—old-age pensions and aid to the unemployed.

In 1930 Mr. Roosevelt was reelected Governor by the tremendous majority of 750,000 votes.

This whopping victory made him the No. 1 prospect for the 1932 Democratic Presidential nomination. It also arranged the skids for the famous friendship of "Frank and Al." Roosevelt-for-President clubs began forming in all parts of the country and James A. (Big Jim) Farley started out on his celebrated trip to line up Democratic leaders and start the bandwagon on its way.

The burning question in the pre-convention period was, "What will Al do?" Disappointed though he had been after his 1928 defeat, the New York idol nevertheless had been comforted by the fact that he polled 15 million votes. If he hankered for another race with Hoover, particularly now that the country was in revolt against the Great Engineer, it was only natural and human.

As the preferential primaries approached, a formidable "stop-Roosveelt' 'movement took form, and the center of it was Al Smith. Finally, early in 1932, Smith tossed his hat into the ring by allowing hsi friends to enter his name in the first of the Presidential primaries, that in New Hampshire, March 8.

The most important issue of 1932 was the depression, or the "Hoover panic," as Democratic Publicity Director Charley Michelson called it. However, the most controversial issue— and the one

See HISTORY, Page 7, Column 1.

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What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women: Stage Door Canteen, Morey and Julia, instrumental duo, 8 to 8:30 p. m.; Military District of Washington Band, 8:15 to 9:30 p. m.

United Federal Workers of America, 1301 Rhode Island ave. nw. (apartment 3), recorded concert music, dance and refreshments for service men and women and warworkers, 6:30 p. m.

Officers' Service Club of the United Nations, 1644 31st st. nw., Army and Navy daughters' dance, hostesses and orchestra, 8:45 to 11:45 p. m.

USO Service Club, 1911 H st. nw., commercial art, 8 p. m.; music appreciation hour, 8 p. m.

Warworkers Council of the War Hospitality Committee, National Press Club auditorium, 14th and F sts. nw., thirteenth floor, dance for men and women warworkers and service personnel, 9 to 12 p. m.

Music Canteen, Kitt's, 1330 G st. nw., 7 to 9 p. m.

Luncheon, D. C. Bankers Association, Willard Hotel, parlors A and B, 12:30 p. m.

Dance—Virginia State Society, Willard Hotel, large ballroom, 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Meeting—Fayette Research and Study Group, Joseph Studio, 706 13th st. nw., review of "Proms of the Spirit World," 7:30 p. m.

Meeting—George Washington University, Hall of Government, room 102, John Van Neuman will speak on "Theory of Games and Its Application to Statistics," at 8:15 p. m.

Lecture—National Institute of Psychology, 1333 16th st. nw., "The Fundamentals of Applied Psychology," by John Lambert, Lt. B., Ph. D., 8 p. m.

Conference—Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Hotel Statler, Continental, 9 a. m., all day and evening.

Luncheon—Conference, Food Industry War Committee, Hotel Statler, private dining room No. 4, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Luncheon—National Homes Foundation, Hotel Statler, private dining room No. 3, 12:30 p. m.

Luncheon—Mr. K. T. Worthington, Hotel Statler, private dining room No. 2, 1 p. m.

Luncheon—In honor of Prof. Hayek, of University of London, Hotel Statler, Congressional, 1 p. m.

Reception—University of Virginia Alumni, Hotel Statler, private dining room No. 1, 5 p. m.

Dinner—Mr. Fred Cone, Hotel Statler, private dining room No. 3, 6:30 p. m.

Dinner—American Retail Federation, Hotel Statler, private dining room No. 2, 7 p. m.

Dinner dance—Royal Order of Jesters-Almas Temple, Hotel Statler, Federal, 7 p. m.

Party—Mothers Club of the Rockville Elementary School, Rockville Elementary School cafeteria, bingo party, 8 p. m.

Dance recital—George Washington University, Lisner auditorium, modern dance groups, directed by Elizabeth Burtner, 8:15 p. m.

Forum—National Symphony, Phillips Memorial Gallery, 1600 G st. nw., Raymond Gram Swing Sonata, played by Capt. Arthur Loesser and Pfc. Erno Valasek, 8:30 p. m.

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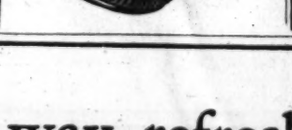
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PARADE — Sgt. James V. Shiffer of Elizabethtown, Pa., and Sgt. Joseph Ignozzi of New Kensington, Pa., soldiers with the U. S. Third Army, put on an impromptu show with captured clothes and bike in Trier, Germany.

Four in 10 Have No Nestegg To Tide Over Unemployment

Princeton, N. J., April 12.—In spite of the wartime prosperity of the past few years, millions of employed persons in the United States are living a hand-to-mouth existence so far as family finances are concerned, with little or no protection in case of unemployment.

The tremendous public interest in the postwar job situation—which polls find to be the number one worry of the country today—is easy to understand in light of the fact that four in every ten of all persons who have jobs today do not consider that they possess enough savings to tide them over financially in case they lose their present jobs after the war.

Many Face Hardship

For those people, unemployment would immediately bring hardship of a most serious nature.

An additional 22 per cent of employed persons are likewise in a comparatively insecure position financially. While these people seem confident of being able to find work after the war, they say that if no work did turn up, they would be able to hold out on their own resources for only six months or less.

The above facts, which throw into sharp focus the employment problem facing Henry A. Wallace, Senator James E. Murray and others concerned with postwar job planning, are revealed in a Nation-wide survey conducted by the Institute among regularly employed people, excluding people who have their own businesses, and excluding farmers.

"If you lose your present job after the war, will you have enough money saved so that you can get along till you find other work?"

The replies of those now regularly employed are:

Yes	60%
No	30
Don't know	10

All those who answered "yes," thus indicating that they have some money saved, were then asked:

"For about how long could you get by if you have no work at all?"

The replies follow:

3 mos. or less	10%
4 to 6 mos.	12
7 to 12 mos.	14
13 mos. through 2 yrs.	6
Over 2 yrs.	10
Don't know	8

Labor Group Hit Most

The bulk of the employed population being made up of two groups, white collar workers, and manual workers or general labor, a special tabulation of those groups was made in the survey. It reveals considerably more feeling of financial insecurity among the laboring group than among the white collar roup.

On the question of whether the respondent had save enough money to tide himself over if he lost his present job, the replies from the twq groups compare as follows:

	White Collar	Labor
Yes	65%	54%
No	25	35
Don't know	7	11

It was also found that, on the average, the white collar workers can hold uot, financially, without work for a somewhat longer period than the laboring group.

Youngest Daughter Of Churchill Decorated

London, April 12 (U.P.)—Junior Comdr. Mary Spencer Churchill, 21, youngest daughter of the Prime Minister, has been awarded the Medal of the British Empire (Military Division), it was announced today.

She joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service as a private in September, 1941, and is now serving with a heavy antiaircraft battery unit in Belgium.

Mrs. Churchill Honored

t London, April 12 (U.P.)—Mrs. Winston Churchill has been awarded the Red Banner Otrder for Labor in recognition of her outstanding servitces to Britain's Aid to Russia Fund, the Moscow radio said today. t

Carolina to Lose Ex-Senator, Md. To Gain 'Farmer'

North Carolina will lose a former Senator and Maryland will gain a new farmer this week when Robert R. Reynolds moves from Washington to his nearby 1500-acre Maryland farm where he said he'd like to become what he termed "the one indispensable man."

The 60-year-old former Senator, who served 12 years but did not seek reelection last year, said: "I'd like to be able to say I'm a farmer—he's the one indispensable man. But my overseer is really the farmer."

Recently returned from a sojourn in Florida, the former chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee said he planned to continue practicing law in Washington, editing the National Record, which is the organ of the American Nationalist Committee and the Nationalists Confederation, and operating his farm.

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Sanitary Kitchens Are Safer! In kitchen cleansing it's important to make germ "danger zones" sanitary. The simple, efficient way is to use Clorox in routine cleansing of refrigerators and other food containers, sinks, drainboards, china and glassware; dishcloths and mops, dish towels; floors, garbage containers.

Make Bathroom "Danger Zones" Clorox Clean! In bathrooms ordinary cleansing is not enough, for bathroom surfaces may look clean yet be covered with invisible germ dangers. Here again Clorox provides greater sanitation in the cleansing of tile, enamel, porcelain, linoleum and wood surfaces.

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BUY WAR BONDS

N. Y. Race of '28 Drew National Attention

HISTORY

From Page 5

that was most talk about—was prohibition.

Mr. Roosevelt was a wet, if to be opposed to the eighteenth amendment made one a wet. As far back as 1930 he had said prohibition was a "complete and tragic failure." The Smith-Raskob-Shouse combination, however, suspected Mr. Roosevelt of being a pussy-footer on the issue, particularly after a prominent prohibition magazine told the drys that they had "nothing to fear" from Mr. Rooseevlt's election.

Also, in the preconvention period, Mr. Roosevelt made two speeches which frightened the conservatives in the party. One was his "forgotten man" speech of April 7, in which he said:

"These unhappy times call for the building of plans . . . that build from the bottom up, and not from the top down; that put faith once more in the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid."

And on May 22 he again frightened the conservatives by demanding "bold experimentation" and a "more equitable distribution of the national income."

Deal Breaks Deadlock

It had always been axiomatic that it was dangerous for a presidential candidates to get "too far out in front" before the national convention. Mr. Roosevelt and his campaign manager, Mr. Farley, did not subscribe to it.

When balloting started at the Chicago convention, Mr. Roosevelt had 666 delegate votes of the 770 necessary to win. Smith had 201, made up of votes from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. Garner had 90—the 46 of his own Texas and the 44 of California. The remainder were scattered among favorite sons like Ritchie of Maryland, and Byrd of Virginia.

If the non-Roosevelt strength held together, the New York Governor obviously was stopped. The situation, however, was a perfect one for a "deal." And it was a deal that broke the deadlock.

Three inconclusive ballots were taken on June 30. Mr. Roosevelt's vote grew to 682, and Smith's dropped to 190. Then a recess was taken until the following day. In the meantime, Farley arranged the deal. Its fruits were revealed when the convention assembled on the evening of July 1.

William Gibbs McAdoo, bitter foe of Al Smith at the 1924 convention, mounted the platform and announced that California switched her 44 votes from Garner to Mr. Roosevelt. Then Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, announced that the Lone Star State switched her 46. That put Mr. Roosevelt over the 770, or two-thirds mark, and a stampede followed.

The next part of the deal was, of course, to nominate Garner for Vice President.

Mr. Roosevelt followed the dramatic session over the radio from the executive mansion in Albany. Two myths had been exploded; first, that a defeated vice presidential nominee is politically dead; second, that it is dangerous for a presidential candidate to get "too far out in front."

Now Mr. Roosevelt, the precedent-smasher, did one of the most startling thinsg in the history of American politics. He notified the convention that he was flying to Chicago. The usual practice was for a nominee to wait until a committee had notified him of his nomination, and then to make a speech of acceptance. Roosevelt would save the trouble and expense, and make his speech of acceptance at the convention.

He boarded a tri-motored transport plane at Albany at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of July 2. With him were his wife, two of his sons, Judge Rosenam, three secretaries and two New York State troopers. The plane arrived in Chicago at 4:27 p. m., and Mr. Roosevelt immediately started by motor for the convention hall, 15 miles away. In his pocket was the speech of acceptance, which he had been whipping into shape aboard the plane.

Cheered by Great Crowds

Great crowds cheered him along the streets. When he appeared in the convention hall, tall, smiling and confident, the delegates went wild.

Alluding to the foolish custom of a nominee waiting ir, pretended ignorance until he had been notified of his election, and to his own act in flying to the convention, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Let it be from now on the task of our party to break foolish traditions."

He accepted "100 per cent" the platform that had been adopted, which promised a 25 per cent reduction of Government expenses and called for repeal of prohibition.

"I say to you," he told the delegates, "that from this date on the eighteenth amendment is doomed."

He did not denounce the Republican Party, only the Republican leadership. He asked Republicans to join in his crusade to restore America to it own people.

"I pledge you—I pledge myself—to a new deal for the American people," he concluded.

Al Smith had left Chicago before Mr. Roosevelt had arrived. He was hurt, frustrated, silent.

His election indicated

Everything pointed to Mr. Roosevelt's election. For one thing, the Republicans had lost the House to the Democrats in 1930-31, an almost infallible sign of approaching disaster. Moreover, many liberal Republicans were bolting their party to openly support Mr. Roosevelt, among them Senators Norris of Nebraska, Johnson of California, La Follette and Blaine of Wisconsin and Cutting of New Mexico. Borah of Idaho had broken with President Hoover and was sulking in his tent.

This being the case, many Democratic leaders hoped Mr. Roosevelt would take it easy and ride in on the rising tide of opposition to President Hoover, who was seeking a second term.

Some of his advisers bluntly told him that he was foolish to exhibit himself in his crippled condition.

"Your arguments are sound," Mr. Roosevelt laughed. "But you overlook one major consideration: I want to go and I am going."

He made two grand stumping tours, and his appalling energy astonished those newspapermen who had been thinking of him as an invalid.

Shook Hands With Smith

Al Smith and Mr. Roosevelt came together finally at the New York State Democratic Convention. They shook hands, smiled, and an imaginative reporter quoted Al as addressing Mr. Roosevelt as "old potato." In the final month of the campaign Smith made several speeches for Mr. Roosevelt on the Eastern seaboard.

In the November election, the Roosevelt-Garner ticket swamped the Hoover-Curtis combination, polling more than 22 million popular votes, a plurality of six million and capturing 472 of the 531 votes in the Electoral College.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was the last President to be inaugurated on the traditional March 4. Already in 1938 three-fourths of the States had ratified the twentieth, or "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution, providing that the inaugural day, beginning with 1937, would be January 20.

The March in 1933 that Roosevelt rode down Pennsylvania Avenue to take his oath was gray and dolorous, and this was fitting. Twelve million persons were out of work. Prices were down to dangerously low levels. Foreign trade had shrunk to a third of normal, and the Nation's banks were either closed or on a restricted basis to avoid "runs." Vast numbers of farmers and others were in danger of losing their homes because of their inability to meet mortgage payments and taxes. Rioting was reported here and there.

Closed Every Bank

President Roosevelt's first important act came just after midnight on March 6, when he issued a proclamation, under the wartime Trading With the Enemy Act, closing every bank in the country, suspending specie payments, prohibiting the export of gold and silver, and making the hoarding of gold and currency a penal offense.

America's reaction to the closing of the banks was remarkable.

Having closed the banks, Mr. Roosevelt's next task was to open them. He summoned the Seventy-third Congress to meet in special session on March 9. Meantime, his first Secretary of the Treasury, William H. Woodin, worked out a plan—which became the Emergency Banking Act—whereby reasonably sound banks would be reopened and provided with plenty of currency to liquefy their assets. Congress passed the legislation the day it convened.

That was the beginning of what contemporary historians called "The Hundred Days," a wild, feverish period which saw Congress grinding out legislation in a day or a week which ordinarily would have taken years. When it was over Roosevelt had powers such as never before been given to an American President.

On March 10 Roosevelt, carrying out the Democratic pledge for a 25 per cent reduction in Government expenses, sent his economy bill to Congress. It authorized him to cut more than $100,000,000 from Government salaries and to lop $400,000,000 from veterans' pension and compensation bill.

On top of that he asked Congress to carry out another platform pledge by legalizing 3.2 beer. The States soon would be ratifying the twenty-first amendment to repeal the eighteenth, or prohibition, amendment).

Roosevelt's first great legislative reform came on March 16 when he sent to Congress the Agricultural Adjustment bill, designed to raise farm prices by reducing crop production.

Then came the National Industrial Recovery Act, providing for a shortening of work hours and a spreading of work, increased wages and an end of cut-throat competition.

Congress, under the Presidential lash appropriated $500,000,000 for emergency relief and $3,300,000,000 for public works. Also it passed the Emergency Conservation Act, under which youths and war veterans went to work in the forest for $1 a day.

YARNELL

From Page 1

Britain assured his people that "there would be peace in our time" after his ignominous visit to Munish only a year before Germany invaded Poland.

The United States continued to furnish Japan with oil, copper, scrapiron and munitions of all kinds for four years after she began her murederous attack on China in 1937. The official reason given, even as late as November, 1941, was that it would keep us out of war. And we have recent testimony by a high Government official before a congressional committee that it was "only common sense" to supply Japan with such material because "we were not ready for war."

Note-Writing Not Enough

It will take more foresight and intelligences than that if we hope to save ourselves in the years to come. There must also be a high degree of moral courage and no compromise of ideals. A natin can be a murderer as well as an individual. And as individuals wer do not ordinarily assist murderers in their operations in order to save our own hides.

One of the fallacies of statecraft has been the belief that note-writing alone can solve international differences. Several hundred notes were written to Japan, from 1937 to 1941, protesting against mistreatment of our nationals and violations of our rights in China. Many of them were ignored by Japan. There must be no more "White Books of Black Records."

It is interesting to note that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals leave the door open for 'r'eginal arangements," provided their "activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.'

Far East to Be Sore Spot

A regional council is especially necessary for the Far East. That area will furnish major complicated problems for years to come, and their solution should be the responsibility of the nations and peoples directly concerned.

It may be truly said that the present war began when Japan took over Manchuria in 1931. Yet the only action taken by the League of Nations was the appointment of the Lytton Commission to investigate and report. The report was filed and forgotten.

The location of the League in the center of Europe, with European nations as the main participants in its deliberations, doubtless accounts for its apathy regarding the other parts of the world, and suggests the advisability of shifting its seat to one of the Americas.

If the new organization is in the hands of men who will not lose sight of the fact that their primary mission is the prevention of another war, and who have the courage to take timely steps to suppress future Hitlers and Tojos before they become dangerous, there will be a good chance of peace for several generations.

(Tomorrow: Disposition of Japanese possession)

(Copyright Honolulu Star Bulletin)

Montgomery Hospital Unit To Elect Today

The Suburban Hospital Association will hold its annual meeting and election of the board of trustees today at 8 p. m. in the Bethesda Elementary School, 100 Wilson la.

William N. Morell, president of the board, announced that 2000 invitations have been sent to charter and active members to attend. Reports will be made by Dr. Edward J. Stiglitz, chief of the medical staff; Mrs. Walter E. Perry, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary; S. Walter Bogley, treasurer and chairman of finance and Miss Phyllis Goodall, acting superintendent.

A slate of trustees will be presented by Joseph D. Montedonico, secretary and chairman of the nominating committee.

Arthur B. Solon, newly appointed superintendent, who will take over his new post within two weeks, will attend the session while on a visit to Bethesda from his residence in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Statistics for the past year include total admissions amounting to 2489 patients; 480 babies born; 1463 patients treated in clinics; 1274 patients cared for in the emergency room and 939 total operations.

Rockville Treasurer Quits

F. Bache Abert who has served as town clerk and treasurer of Rockville for 29 years has resigned, it was announced yesterday by town officials. His resignation is effective May 1.

Greenbelt Seeks Local Bus Service

Charging that the Capital Transit Co., "has not only failed to etxend its service (within the town of Greenbelt), but has refused even to file an application with the proper state and Federal agencies for a decision" the Greenbelt Citizens Association yesterday filed a petition with the Maryland Public Service Commission for establishing a passenger service by motor vehicle within the town.

The petition cites that most facilities are located in the business center and that there is no public transportation service between the center and the onrth end of the town, more than a mile distant.

"Our situation is made urgent by the fact that the center is the heart of the community upon which 7500 people, a large portion of whom are residents of the north end, must depend for their existence," the petition said.

The association group reported that its transportation committee, headed by George L. Frank, has interviewed Capital Transit officials seeking extension of present service, which terminates at the business center.

Town Manager James T. Gobbel said esterday that officials have tried several times to achieve improved bus service within the town.

A year ago citizens' groups successfully fought a move to curtail the local bus service after Capital Transit officials announced a proposal to terminate the present Greenbelt to Mount Rainier bus service at the Branchville trolley line.

After almost three years in the Army, part of that time in the Pacific, Vincent C. Holochwost resumed his post as municipal recreation director at Greenbelt yesterday.

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Friday, April 13, 1945

Stymied Courts

e Division within the courts has produced many strange results but none stranger than the stalemating of two courts in the Pacific Gas & Electric case. The company sought to have the courts set side an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Its case first went to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Finding itself equally divided, that tribunal let the order of the SEC stand. The Supreme Court granted *certiorari* last May and 10 months later, finding itself divided 4 to 4, it let the action of the Court of Appeals stand. Last Monday the Supreme Court denied a petition for a rehearing. In effect, judicial review in an important case has been denied because two different courts have been stymied by division within their own ranks.

The case involved regulation of Pacific Gas & Electric by the SEC under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Pacific Gas petitioned the SEC for an order declaring it not to be a subsidiary of the North American Co. The trial examiner found that Pacific Gas was not a subsidiary of North American and recommended that the petition be granted. The commission accepted the facts found by its examiner but placed a different interpretation upon the law. Contending that it was not in fact a subsidiary, Pacific Gas sought relief through judicial review, with the results already mentioned.

It seems clear that judicial review in this case has been denied. The SEC's ruling stands not because it has been affirmed by a court majority, but because neither the Court of Appeals nor the Supreme Court has been able to function in the case. That state of affairs is the more disturbing because the question at issue is interpretation of an act of Congress—an act which, incidentally, guarantees the right of judicial review. Since the Supreme Court has declined to grant a rehearing, apparently no further action can be taken, which pointedly illustrates the disadvantages of unrestrained judicial division.

Absentee Senators

Senator Barkley's denunciation of chronic absenteeism on the floor of the Senate has afforded Senator La Follette an opportunity to make two suggestions for improving attendance. First, he asked enforcement of the regularly ignored rule that no Senator shall absent himself ffrom the service of the Senate without leave. That means that he should remain within calling distance. Otherwise permission should be asekd to go downtown or leave the city. Senator La Follette also called attention to a statute, honored in the breach rather than the observance, requiring deductions from salaries of members of Congress for each day of absence for reasons other than sickness. His final suggestion, which was carried out on Wednesday, was to abandon the practice of recording Senators as present on a quorum call, unless they are actually present to answer to their names.

Enforcement of these rules would, no doubt, assure better attendance, especially at times when important issues were pending. But the problem of Senatorial absenteeism is not going to be met satisfactorily by disciplinary measures of this type. For despite Senator Barkley's remarks about the irresponsibility of the absentees, we doubt that poor attendance is explained by lack of zeal or desire to evade the duties of Senatorial office.

The principal cause of poor attendance is, on the contrary, attributable to a distracting variety of duties that keep Senators in their offices interviewing constituents, or sitting at conference tables in committee rooms, instead of being in their places on the floor of the Senate when debates are in progress. To most of them, it may seem to be time wasted to sit through long debates on issues on which they have already reached decisions or on matters that are of minor concern. Moreover, if they are within calling distance they can be summoned in case of need to cast their votes.

Nevertheless, chronic absenteeism, even for most plausible reasons, in the end injures the reputation and detracts from the solid achievements of a deliberative body such as the Senate. Its members may believe that the specialized work done as committee members and the contacts with their constituents are of more immediate importance than debating or merely listening to the arguments of others. But it is in the give and take of debate that legislators form opinions and give the country the sort of service the voters expect of them.

There is danger that legislators immersed in committee work will become specialists inclined to overemphasize certain issues and disposed to take their opinions second-hand on many matters of equal importance. We need legislators who are generally well informed on, as well as experts in, certain lines. And to have that combination of qualities, Senators must be afforded time both to serve on committees and to deliberate.

That appears to be increasingly difficult under present conditions. So Senator Barkley's blast is another reminder that there is pressing need for a simplification of Congressional procedure. Senator La Follette, chairman of the joint committee to modernize Congress, realizes that the primary cause of excessive absenteeism traces back to the inadequacies of internal organization. But carrection, he thinks, is likely to take a long time. Meanwhile, he would apply a necessary bit of coercion to enable the Senate to make a better appearance before visitors.

Seventh War Loan

Although the seventh in the series of special war loan campaigns has been launched by the Treasury at a time when we stand upon the threshold of victory in Europe, the need for it has never been more urgent. The need arises from the scarcity of consumer goods in relation to enormous latent public purchasing power. The bulk of our productive resources must still be devoted to war. A considerable task remains before us in Europe. A major conflict must yet be won in the Orient. And if victory is to breed security and order and peace, some portion of our civilian supply, food and clothing in particular, must be shared with the people we have liberated. If inflation at home is to be averted, the temptation to start spending money freely, which will come as a natural consequence of victory in Europe, must be sternly resisted. Peacetime goods are likely to be in extremely short supply for a long while to come.

Only two special war loan drives are planned for this year as compared with three in the course of 1944. For the seventh campaign, the Treasury has set an over-all goal of 14 billion dollars. Half of this amount, the more important half, is to be raised by the sale of bonds to individuals. And the most important portion of this half, four billion dollars, is to come through subscriptions to E bonds. These are the bonds designed for people of comparatively modest means. The buying of them represents a deferment of current spending which is quintessential to the anti-inflation program. This is the really dangerous money, the money which the Government must mop up and take out of circulation if prices are to be kept stable. The success of the Seventh War Loan drive can best be gauged by its success in meeting the E bond quota.

It was a recognition of this fact, no doubt, which led the Treasury to undertake an advance drive, inaugurated Monday, for subscriptions to E bonds through payroll savings. The men and women on American production lines have become ardent, regular buyers of E bonds. Some 27½ million of them now purchase an aggregate of more than 500 million dollars' worth of these bonds each month through deductions from their weekly or monthly pay envelopes. They have also provided the best market for the sale of E bonds in past special campaigns. In the current drive the Treasury looks to them to take up 2½ billion of the 4 billion E bond quota, more than in any previous single drive. This is why it has extended the time during which deductions from the pay of workers can be credited to the drive; the policy makes it possible to take into account varying payroll periods.

Money deducted from pay envelopes is money which goes directly to the Treasury and thereby has its inflationary fangs removed. It is money set aside for the future, earmarked to make future purchases of civilian goods when these goods are once more plentiful. Thus prudence as well as patriotism dictates a response to the Treasury's appeal. The rest of the American public will have its chance to match the response of the payroll employes when the regular Seventh War Loan drive gets under way on May 14. The drive can succeed only if all Americans are willing to postpone the buying of things they want but do not actually need.

Psychological War

Japanese civilians, and even soldiers, respond to ideas, it seems, in very natural, human ways. They fear death and seek to avoid it, despite the notion so prevalent among us that they are all guided by a blind fatalism and fanaticism. They care about freedom, peace and security. They love their land, much as we love ours, and hope for its improvement. These findings may be upsetting to Mr. Paul McNutt whose simple solution for the Japanese problem is to exterminate the Japanese people in toto. Nevertheless, the Office of War Information and the Army have found a recognition of them to be useful in directing propaganda toward Japan.

In the China and Burma war theaters, according to OWI officials, the dropping of "surrender passes" has had surprisingly effective results. These passes promise the Japanese honorable surrender, decent treatment and good food. Hesitatintly at first but latterly in greater numbers, the Japanese have been making use of these passes to come into American prisoner cages. OWI's psychological warfare scored one notable triumph over Japanese propaganda on Okinawa. Despite the Japanese warnings to civilians there that the Americans would torture and kill all who gave themselves up, the Saipan pattern of mass suicide was not followed. Instead, there were mass surrenders.

The "surrender pass" campaign is to be greatly expanded. In addition, three powerful radio transmitters are to be installed in Manila to beam broadcasts to the Japanese on their home islands. It is altogether possible that such measures will help to shorten the war against Japan, will hasten Japanese surrender and save the lives of American men. These efforts will not be advanced, however, by Mr. McNutt's recent effusion. It is as fatuous as it is barbaric to speak of exterminating a whole people. When Japan is at last defeated, it will be necessary for us, as Robert E. Sherwood pointed out recently on his return from the Pacific war theater, to extend the hand of fellowship to the remaining Japanese. We shall have enduring peace in the Pacific only when we have demonstrated that we practice the democratic principles we preach.

UMW Agreement

The agreement arrived at between the United Mine Workers and the bituminous coal operators is another triumph for John L Lewis. For by various "fringe" wage adjustments that leave basic hourly rates of pay untouched—hence do not violate the Little Steel formula—it is estimated that hourly earnings of the miners will be raised on the average about $1.25 to $1.30 per day for a six-day week.

Before the agreement can be put into effect, the WLB and Stabilization Director Davis will have to decide whether it is in conformity with the existing wage and price stabilization policy. Since the higher wage payments will necessitate an increase in mining outlays, estimated at 150 million dollars per annum, the operators maintain that their costs will be raised about 25 cents per ton and that an advance in coal prices will accordingly be necessary. Hence, Government regulatory agencies are confronted by a very awkward situation: if they should reject the agreement as not in conformity with existing wage and stabilization policies, the Government would be forced to dispossess the operators and take over the mines, with no assurance of being able to negotiate any agreement less favorable to Mr. Lewis' miners. If they approve it, they will be contravening the clear intention of the stabilization program, even if they are able to put up a plausible defense of their decision on technical grounds.

The miners have already won a strategical advantage by virtue of the fact that Secretary Perkins' proposed compromise agreement, somewhat more liberal than the one just negotiated, was, in her opinion, in line with the official stabilization policy. To Miss Perkans, however, credit is due for her preliminary work in bringing miners and operators together. She also persuaded Mr. Lewis to abandon his request for 10 cents royalty on each ton of coal mined, as well as his other controversial demand for inclusion of most foremen under the union shop clause. While we are extremely glad that Mr. Lewis has withdrawn his royalty demands in view of the dangerous precedents that would have been established by this type of exaction, we doubt whether he ever intended to press that demand. For he is one of those masters of the art of bargaining who knows the value of asking for too much and then making a show of backing down in order to salvage the main features of his program. Withdrawal of the demand for inclusion of supervisory employes in the union appears, however, to represent a genuine, reluctant concession to the operators.

The United Mine Workers are in a strategic position to drive a hard bargain. They have voted to strike and they are prepared to carry out that threat, if need be, to gain their ends. Under the circumstances the Government is put "on the spot." There may be some face-saving reservations attached to official approval of the agreement just negotiated. But we do not believe that the Government will at this critical stage of the war risk antagonizing the UMW and its powerful head by rejecting the main terms of the agreement.

Glory Enough For All

A note of not-too-well concealed irritation is beginning to creep into Russian press comments on the present military situation in Germany. The occasion is, of course, the phenomenally rapid advance of the American and British forces toward Berlin in contrast with the static situation that has obtained along the Oder front—only 35 miles from the German capital—for many weeks. Instead of rejoicing at the progress we have been making—it will certainly hasten the victory all the Allies profoundly desire and are determined to achieve—Russian commentators now tend to belittle the achievements of the forces under General Eisenhower's command. They are hinting that the German army's collapse in the west (at the time when German troops are still fighting fiercely in the east) is the result of a deliberate Nazi policy to sow discord between Russia and her allies.

Regardless of what the German's intentions may be, we must not permit the relative movements of the two forces to become a cause of friction. That all Americans are tremendously proud of the achievements of our men on the western front goes without saying. But there is no disposition anywhere to rob the Red army of one iota of the credit it deserves for having paved the way for present American and British successes. Nobody is forgetting the heroism and fortitude of the Russians during those long months when Russia bore the brunt of the Allied military burden in Europe. But the Russians also should remember that the war, from the first, has been a common enterprise with the efforts of each partner contributing to the benefit of all. There is glory enough for all the forces that are today helping in the final overthrow of Nazi Germany.

"The Union And FEP"

A Communication

I have read with deep concern Mark Sullivan's article entitled, "The Union and FEP." In this, as well as in previous columns, Mr. Sullivan has consistently observed that there are two schools of thought on the question of how to end discriminatory employment practices directed against minority groups. One group, he says, proposes legislative sanctions—a "law with teeth," the other "gradual growth of tolerance" through education. He states that "justification" for the latter school of thought is to be found in a recent Supreme Court decision and concludes, after discussing this decision, that "by existing law, without any new statute, discrimination against Negroes was forbidden."

The case Mr. Sullivan refers to is Steele vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., decided by the United States Supreme Court on December 18, 1944. I have some familiarity with the Steele case, as I have been chief counsel in it since its inception. It is true that on the particular facts involved in this case the court invalidated a contract between the company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen which discriminated against Bester William Steele, a Negro. However, Mr. Sullivan must be well aware of the fact that the judicial process is too hazardous, too cumbersome, too expensive and too slow to furnish adequate relief to workers, either white or black, against job discrimination. The natural satisfaction which Steele and the other Negro railway firemen feel as a result of their victory in the United States Supreme Court is tempered by the fact that they lost their case both in the trial court in Alabama and in the Alabama Supreme Court. These actions in the State court consumed a period of two and one-half years, during which their grievances went unredressed. Even the victory in the Supreme Court of the United States does not completely settle the case, because the white union and the railroad have challenged Steele's cause of action on a proposition of law and the case must now go all the way back to the trial court and start over again.

Litigation Expense

The expense of extensive litigation is well known. It cost over $2500 to carry the Steele case through from the Alabama courts to the decision in the United States Supreme Court. As a locomotive fireman, Steele earns between $250 and $300 a month, depending upon his mileage run during the month. Had Steele not had the benefit of financial support from a small group of Negro railway workmen, organized as the International Association of Railway Employes, he would not have been able to fight the discrimination and his rights would have been lost by default for want of money. Governmental and social experience have demonstrated that workers must have an administrative tribunal which will give them speedy, certain and inexpensive relief. Otherwise, justice for them is shadow rather than substance.

Because court litigation is too hazardous, too cumbersome, too expensive and too slow, Congress established the National Labor Relations Board in 1935 for the great bulk of workers in interstate commerce. Because court litigation is too hazardous, too cumbersome, too expensive and too slow, Congress established the National Railroad Adjustment Board in 1934 for the purpose of adjusting grievances among railroad workers. The reason this board is not available to Negro railway workers who complain against union discrimination is that one half of the board members are representatives of the very lily-white unions the Negro railroad workers are complaining against.

It is further significant that in the Steele case an administrative tribunal had heard the evidence, considered the case and ruled the contract complained of discriminatory a year before the Supreme Court of the United States reached the same conclusion. This administrative agency, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, took jurisdiction over Steele's complaint on June 2, 1942, and completely disposed of it on November 19, 1943, at no expense to Steele. The courts took jurisdiction over Steele's complaint on August 30, 1941. It was December 18, 1944, after Steele and his associates had spent $2500 that he got the decision from the United States Supreme Court.

Administrative Tribunal Needed

The reason why a special administrative tribunal is needed to handle questions of discrimination because of race, creed, color and national origin is because of the peculiar nature of the issues involved. It would be unwise to burden existing administrative agencies with the task of enforcing a nondiscrimination law because these issues demand special treatment and because existing tribunals are now engaged to the limit of their resources handling problems within their present jurisdiction. To leave these issues up to the courts, as Mr. Sullivan suggests, would be wholly unsatisfactory not only for the reasons above given, but also from the public interest in not further overburdening the courts whose calendars are now dangerously clogged.

Moreover, the scope of judicial decision is too narrow. Mr. Sullivan must be aware that the precedent established in the Steele case applies only to cases which are virtually identical, and that cases of this type are comparatively rare. It was for this reason that Mr. Justice Murphy, in a special concurring opinion, was prompted to say: "To decide (this) case and to analyze (this) statute solely upon the basis of legal niceties, while remaining mute and placid as to the obvious and oppressive deprivation of constitutional guarantees, is to make the judicial function something less than it should be. . . . If the court's construction of the statute rests upon this basis (constitutional grounds) I agree. But I am not sure that such is the basis."

Misrepresentations

If Mr. Sullivan implies that the remedy afforded by the judicial process is adequate, the simple answer is that the facts do not warrant such an implication. But if Mr. Sullivan argues that the Steele decision is valuable because it hastens the educational process of promoting tolerance among all groups, then how can he assert that a congressional mandate would have a lesser effect? The reason that the Steele decision will influence and mold public opinion is precisely because it has the force of law and the power of the State behind it. Far from being a justification of the narrow "educationalist" point of view, it buttresses the conviction that a "law with teeth" will accelerate the education of America's intolerant minority.

The most important misrepresentation Mr. Sullivan makes is to intimate that the enactment of permanent FEPC legislation and educating for tolerance are mutually exclusive processes. To assert that the current disagreement on legislation to create a permanent FEPC is between those who believe in a "law" and those who believe in "education" is to mis-state the issue. In point of fact, those who believe in proscribing discrimination by legislation believe most strongly in education. Legislation and judicial proceedings are both educational. But the issues are too acute and too laden with explosive possibilities on the home front and repercussions internationally to leave them to the slow drift of time. Direction by legislation must be given at this particular crisis in national and international affairs. The nihilistic suggestion that tolerance must just "develop" ignores the fact that a basic essential of education is disciplined direction. That is why we send our children to school. The question is not whether we should have a "law" or "education"; it is whether we should legalize and direct the educational process or leave it to chance. It is hard to believe that informed men of good will will be satisfied with the latter alternative.

CHARLES H. HOUSTON.
General counsel, International Association of Railway Employes.
Washington, March 11.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Hoover And The Food Crisis

THE OTHER EVENING in New York, Herbert Hoover spoke at the twenty-first annual reunion of workers in the American Relief Administration, the organization which fed Europe after World War I.

Each year "The Chief," as he is called by the men who worked with him, has given an off-the-record talk. This time he spoke with exceptional frankness about the crisis which confronts Europe today.

While it had been previously announced that the entire meeting was off the record, one New York newspaper carried a garbled account of Hoover's remarks. The former President was deeply disturbed because he has tried, thus far successfully, to keep out of print his doubts and fears over the bungling of the food situation in Washington.

One reason for his public reticence was his hope that he might be useful in helping to straighten out the tangle. As a matter of fact, he has been frequently consulted by high-ranking officials in Washington on food problems. Unhappily, they rarely accepted his advice.

LAST SEPTEMBER, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard asked Hoover about what seemed to threaten then to be a glut of hogs and pork products. Hoover strongly urged Wickard to keep production levels high. He advised that farmers be given a guarantee that the Government would buy all surplus hogs at a fixed price.

If there is an excess, Hoover said, it can be stored in preparation for the tremendous task of feeding Europe. Pork products and particularly lard, are relatively easy to store, he pointed out. Fats, said the former President, whose knowledge of food and food supply extends from the grass roots in the corn-hog belt to the remotest corners of the earth, are the key to health and well-being—the key to stability. Lard, he wrote, is gold in the bank.

The Administration unfortunately took the opposite line. A 10 per cent cut in hog production was recommended to farmers. Having had an unhappy experience with floor price that was not a reality, the farmer on his own cut his hogs from 30 to 35 per cent.

It is this fact that makes the present situation so critical. In order to step up the meat and fat supply it is imperative to step up hog production at once. This in turn means keeping sows off the market now, and it would mean that the next four or five months would be exceedingly short here at home.

BUT IF THIS IS not done the shortage all over the world next February and March will be disastrous. So the choice is between lean months now and an even more acute pinch a year from now.

The question of food is rapidly getting into the stage of acute controversy. You hear people say that we shouldn't feed "those Europeans." Isolationists are cleverly exploiting the issue without having to disclose their own basic prejudice against any kind of world cooperation.

In view of all this, it is interesting to look back at two articles that Hoover wrote in November and December of 1942 for Collier's magazine. Those articles, reprinted in a pamphlet, have a prophetic sound today. Coming from the man who knows more than anyone living about food and hunger, they seem even more significant than when they were written.

"A STARVING WORLD must be fed after this war ends," Hoover wrote. "That has been promised to the victims of the war again and again by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Even if it had not been promised, we would have to do it if we want to make a lasting peace instead of lasting anarchy. And we will need to do it unless we are willing to stand by and watch millions of human beings die after we have made gigantic sacrifices to give them a chance to live.

"If this war stopped tomorrow (this, remember, was 1942) there would be millions of permanently debilitated adults and millions of stunted children. But there will always be millions who can be saved. If European civilization is to live, they must be fed. And especially must this be done for the children, or we shall be faced with a generation of physical degenerates and potential gangsters."

That was written by a man who knows what he is talking about.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Furloughs Inbetween

It just infuriates me to read in the papers of sending our "seasoned" GIs in Europe straight to the South Pacific without even giving them a chance to come home first! Sure, the war in the Pacific is still to be fought, but what about the millions of American men who haven't even had a taste of the war? Why should they stay here while our boys overseas who have known the smell of death and the constant agony of longing to be with their loved ones, if only for a little while, be told that "the Pacific war comes first?" "Seasoned Fighters," my hat! American men still here in the States can learn as quickly as they, when they have to! Our men did!

We wives, mothers, and sweethearts of soldiers in Europe know what it means to receive letters, letters which were written in a desperate attempt to be cheerful and tender, when while reading between the lines you know the heartbreak they are suffering. Come on, women of America! Raise a howl! We want furloughs for our soldiers after VE-Day—30 days of living again. If they must go to the Pacific, that's not too much to ask, especially when you realize that those 30 days may be his last touch of home, perhaps forever!

A DOUGHBOY'S WIFE
Washington, April 7.

Teaching Matter

In connection with the comments made on the possible application of Army teaching methods to public school subjects, let us remember that the aim of the public school teacher is not merely to teach subject matter but, incidentally and more important, to teach good behavior and develop character. No rush drill course can do that.

DOROTHY EAST
Greenbelt, Md., April 8.

Jungle Law

Your editorial, "Jungle Law," makes the interesting observation that "Inferior values (in people) tend to drive civilized values out of circulation."

This appears to be one of the serious handicaps under which a political democracy must labor, and overcome, if it is to survive. Otherwise we shall be swamped by the "tyranny of the common denominator." Louis Veuillot, a French cleric, speaking for his church, put it this way: "We ask you for liberty in the name of your principles; we deny it to you in the name of ours."

There is danger, right here in our own country, unless we are willing to grant to every other individual and group the same liberty which we ask for ourselves under the same circumstances, that we come to treat liberty as just a "word."

JAMES CALLIS.
Washington, April 10.

Thank you for saying to Paul V. McNutt editorially what many of us Americans were impelled to say to him if we had his ear. Hitler, himself, has made no statement more vicious than McNutt's.

HENRY DYER.
Washington, April 10.

Fair Employment

By Mark Sullivan

Bill Up For Debate

ON MONDAY there will be in the House a formal hour-and-a-half debate on the Fair Employment Practices bill, sometimes called the "antidiscrimination" or "antirace prejudice" bill. The debate will be between Representative Charles M. LaFollette of Indiana, for the bill, and Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas, against the bill. Both are able men.

The debate calls for widespread reporting, for the anti-discrimination bill is an extreme innovation in American law. Discussion of it so far has been meager and restrained, because, as Merlo Pusey put it in The Washington Post: "Many officials, legislators and commentators fear that candor will be mistaken for prejudice." Unless there is adequate discussion, the bill, if enacted, will come as a violent shock to the millions of persons who will be subjected to a kind of regulation and compulsion hitherto unknown in America.

THE BILL would set up a commission of five persons, with authority to prevent and penalize discrimination in employment "because of race, color or ancestry." The commission would hear and act upon charges of discrimination. What is here written is a step by step statement of what would take place in such a case. The statement is based on the language of the act, and hearings on it.

1. An employer, anyone having five or more workers, has a job open.

2. Several persons apply for the job. The employer hires one.

3. One of the unsuccessful applicants complains to the FEP Commission. He charges that the reason the employer did not hire him was his race or color.

4. The commission summons the employer to a hearing.

5. The employer defends himself. He says his choice of a different applicant for the job was for a different reason—superior skill, a personality better adapted to the job; perhaps because the successful applicant was a friend of the employer, or a relative of one of the other workers—any of the ordinary reasons for which employers choose workers.

IF THE COMMISSION finds the employer did not make his choice on the basis of race or color, that ends the case. If however the commission decides that the employer did discriminate, the proceedings continue.

6. The commission issues an order requiring the employer to "cease and desist" discrimination. The order may require the employer to hire the complaining applicant "with or without back pay" presumably from the date the applicant was rejected.

If the employer obeys this order, the case ends. If the employer does not obey, the following steps ensue.

7. The commission applies to a Federal Court to enforce the commission's order. (The employer is also given permission to ask the court to rescind the order.)

8. The court, in reviewing the case, is narrowly limited. It is confined to the record of the case as presented to it by the commission. The rather startling language of the act stipulates: "The findings (of the commission) as to facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive." The phrase "if supported by evidence" has a special meaning, quite different from the frequent legal phrase "preponderance of evidence." The court is not given latitude to balance evidence on one side against evidence on the other side.

9. If the court finds there is evidence supporting the commission's findings, the court orders the employer to obey the commission's order.

10. Unless the employer now obeys, he is in the position of defying an order of the court, subject to fine or imprisonment or both.

That is the course a case before the FEP Commission would take.

IT WILL BE OBSERVED that by this bill, a man may find himself in jail, or in danger of it, not for any act heretofore considered a crime. The penalty upon him is primarily for exercising what has heretofore been the privilege of everybody, to hire his workers on such basis as he chooses.

Observe further that by this procedure a man may go to jail without a trial by jury. In hearings on the pending bill, efforts to introduce a provision for trial by jury were resisted by advocates of the measure.

Plainly, before Congress acts on this bill, public interest demands complete unders tanding of it; and understanding can only be had through discussion.

"Symbol of Devotion"

Kudos to Major Nial and The Post for its over-all forthright and common-sense treatise on "Little Discharge Buttons Cause Big Misunderstandings."

May I add a thought and one concrete suggestion? Let's have a simple, standard-size ribbon (easily seen, discernible, understood by *ALL*), with 45-degree slanted stripes. JOE D. KAUFMAN.
Washington, April 9.

America at War

By Selden Menefee

Popular U. S. Views On Russia

THE WARM PRESS REACTION to the Soviet break with Japan probably reflects a similar swing in public opinion.

The general public has blown hot and cold on Russia over the past few years, but the trend has been toward greater confidence in our Soviet ally since the spring of 1942. According to a Gallup poll in late February, a 5 to 3 majority felt that Russia could be trusted to cooperate with us after the war, and two-thirds of the people confidently expected Russia to join us in the war against Japan.

In both cases, favorable opinion toward the Soviet Union took a sharp jump as compared with a survey three months earlier. This was before the controversy over the Yalta decisions on Poland and the Soviet request for three votes in the Assembly of the proposed United Nations organization. But the Soviet action to end the neutrality pact with Japan undoubtedly more than offset this.

Behind this growing approval of the Soviet Union lies the belief on the part of many people that the Soviet form of government is changing. Recently the National Opinion Research Center at Denver University asked a cross-section of civilian adults, "Do you think the kind of government Russia has at the present time is about the same as she had five years ago, or do you think it's different?" Slightly more than a third of the people thought that Russia had the same kind of government, about a third believed that it had changed, and almost a third said frankly that they didn't know.

Believe Russia Has Changed

The belief that Russia has changed is strongest among prosperous and better-educated persons. Among prosperous people, 59 per cent of those with opinions hold this view, compared to 49 per cent in the middle class, and 40 per cent in the poorer group.

Those who saw changes in Russia were asked, "In what way is it different?" About two-thirds of those replying said that the Russian government today tends to be more democratic. Typical comments: "It's eased up a little—the people have freedom over there in what they want to do." "The government is closer to the people than it was before."

A number of people mentioned specifically greater economic opportunity for the individual in Russia, more religious freedom, and modification in marriage and family standards. Some are more skeptical, like the Ohio woman who remarked, "Stalin is a smart man, and he has been trying to make his country more like we want it. But wait until after the war—he'll change right back." But only a few think the Russian government more "dictatorial" or "autocratic' than before.

The most striking fact about our views on Russia is our deep ignorance of that country. An NORC survey released last week showed that when Americans are asked what kind of government Russia has today, 39 per cent frankly admit they don't know. Another 29 per cent call it "communism" or "Communist," 15 per cent "dictatorship," and only 6 per cent say "socialism" or "state socialism."

Princeton Opinion Pole

A recent survey by the Office of Public Opinion Research at Princeton University showed that of our adult population of about 90 million, some 63 million don't know that Russians are allowed to have some forms of private property, such as cars and houses; 58 million don't know that differential wages are paid in the Soviet Union; 75 million don't know that only a relatively few people in Russia are members of the Communist Party; 70 million don't know that the Russians themselves have produced most of the war materials used by their armies; and 42 million don't know that it is the avowed aim of the Soviet government to build Russia into a strong Socialist state.

Those with the most knowledge of the Soviet Union were most friendly toward her. Of those who missed on all five of the points of information cited above, only 30 per cent believed that Russia would cooperate with us after the war; but of those who answered four or five questions correctly, 73 per cent expressed confidence in the Russians.

Warren B. Walsh sums it up this way in the current issue of the Public Opinion Quarterly:

1. Only 1 American in 10 is reasonably well-informed on the Soviet Union.

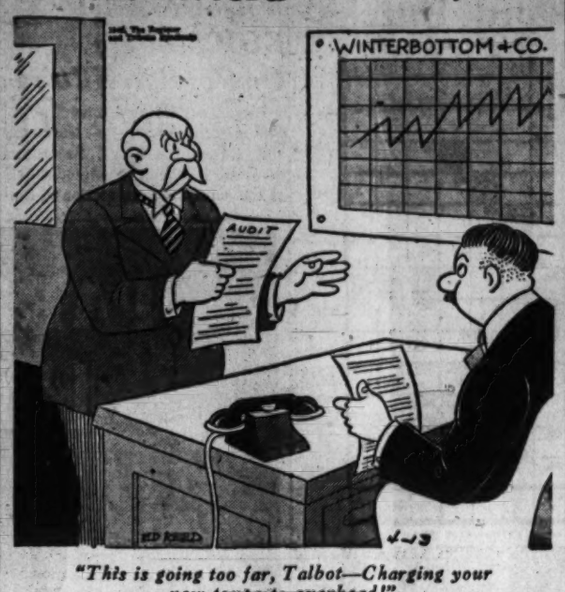
2. We dislike communism, but we are coming to recognize the permanence of the Russian system and to realize we must get along in the same world with it.

3. There is a hard core of distrust about Russia. About one person in three or four clings stubbornly to this feeling.

4. The main thing that affects our opinions about Russia is the amount of information we have. In other words, the way to prepare the American people for friendly and effective cooperation with the Soviet Union is to supply them with accurate knowledge of that country.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed



"This is going too far, Talbot—Charging your new toupe to overhead!"

Veterans' Guide

Global War Almost Swamps Veterans' Administration

By Maj. Thomas M. Nial

What can you do with a situation where Government bureau (possibly the largest of all) has to lean over and put its shoulder against the dam to keep from being drowned?

Before this global war, the Veterans' Administration had settled down to a job that was growing easier to do as each year passed. It had practically taken its finger out of the whole in the dike, when the global war hit, and water started spilling over the dam. Now, for the Veterans' Administration, it's a flood—and the whole dam is being held together without adequate help. There's no use kidding ourselves, Vets, that the Veterans' Administration is perfect. Even officials of the VA know it isn't. The benefits due the disabled veteran are supposed to be given him. But often he has to go after them himself—and vigorously.

Keep in mind that the disabled serviceman isn't released from Army or Navy hospitals until he has been given maximum care prior to discharge. Yet the number of disabled veterans of this war who are out of the service and receiving service-connected disability payments (call it "pension" if you will) already considerably exceeds the number from World War I. I don't like to quote a lot of figures but, just to give you a glimpse of what the Veterans' Administration is up against, take a slant at the following information, made public by General Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs. Figures shown mean global war cases only.

	Month of Feb. '43	Month of Feb. '45	Increase
Disability claims filed	5760	40,384	601%
National service life insurance death claims	1,451	29,119	1907%
Death claims	1,788	10,366	479%
Disability and death claims adjudicated	3,830	46,546	1115%
Total number of V. A. employes	46,537	57,479	23.5%

This shows that work to be done increased as much as 1907 per cent during a period of two years. But employes to do the work increased only 23.5 per cent.

You've noticed that the little chart shows a leap from 1451 national service life insurance Death Claims in one month (February, 1943) to 29,119 in the same month two years later (February, 1945). That means there'll be delays in settling death cases covered by insurance. There have been many already. Why, it takes an average of 37 days before the VA is even officially notified of a death!

For several months, officials have been worrying about the growing insurance death claim problem and the Veterans' Administration hospitalization program. Other services within the VA aren't too bad, although still too slow. Of course, there's the never-ending "system"—the seeming red tape of Government outfits. I feel the same way all of you veterans feel. A former serviceman I know put it this way:

"When I was in the Army, I waited. I lined up for shots, lined up for chow, lined up and waited for inspection, waited for clothes, pay, barracks inspection, physical exams—even for the latrine. When I wasn't waiting for something, I was filling out forms and papers and questionnaires for this and that. So I told myself that when I got out of the service, no more waiting. And no more forms—'cept, of course, women's. But out of the service, it's just the same. I've seen guys waiting for job referrals at the USES, waiting to get their insurance records straightened out, waiting to put in a claim for unemployment pay, waiting to find out if they get to go to school some place. Waiting.

"And all the time they're filling out forms and applications! Nuts."

(Next article Monday)

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

'A Song to Remember' Touches the Heights On Screen at Earle

BEYOND THE MEASURE of any picture within memory, Columbia's Technicolor production of "A Song to Remember" makes vital use of the music of a great composer as an integral and indispensable part of the dramatic structure of the chronicle of his life.

As a matter of truth, this superbly executed film biography of Frederic Chopin, which opened yesterday on the screen at the Earle Theater, takes a long forward step in the utilization of every effective device the modern cinema has at its command.

Its sound recording, so essential to the development of the story, is no less than brilliant; it has movement, charm, warmth and both romantic and political interest that is sustained with a fine degree of intensity. Furthermore, it has been cast with superior judgment and employs its color photography with magnificent effect.

There will be those who will contend, and with solid ground for their argument, that in adapting Ernst Marischka's story to the screen, Scenarist Sidney Buchman has taken liberties with some of the characters—most notably George Stand—and given certain dramatic incidents dimensions they did not, in fact, possess.

In at least one estimation, this indulgence of "dramatic license" is of slight importance in the large view of the picture's high attainment toward the end of according worthy music a rightful and enjoyable place in the celluloid scheme of things, as an instrument of drama as well as auricular delight.

A Youthful Genius

The action discovers Master Frederic Chopin as the child prodigy of a Polish family of meager means, whose precocity both as pianist and composer inspires Prof. Joseph Elsner, his teacher, and his parents to hope that sometime he may be heard in Paris in concert.

This is a consummation that is delayed until years later, when Frederic and his mentor are forced to flee the country to avoid the penalties of the youthful Chopin's ardent patriotism and abhorrence of tyranny.

Armed with a forgotten letter of encouragement, Prof. Elsner attempts to gain a hearing for his pupil before Plevel, foremost impresario of hsi time, and is saved from an ignominous rebuff only by the circumstance that Franz Liszt happens to be in the great man's studio at the moment, playing one of his protege's compositions. This is the film's beginning of perhaps a more "beautiful friendship" between Chopin and Liszt than was actually the case.

A concert is immediately arranged and, distracted by news of the imprisonment and death of his former fellow-patriots at home, as an incompetent and immature Chopin is unmercifully castigated tyro by every critic in Paris, with the sole exception of the eccentric and unperdictable George Sand, who perceives in him the genius of the century.

Through her patronage and a clever ruse, Chopin becomes the lion of the hour and willing prey of the wiles of his benefactress. Deflected from his purpose of serious and significant composition, he accompanies her to Majorca, where a new-found prosperity erases all thought of his former friends and duty to country.

Call to Duty

It is the proportionately poverty stricken Professor Elsner who hunts out his beloved ward, reawakens his sense of duty to his people and launches him on the tour of world capitals that produces the funds necessary to pursue the fight for freedom, but by its tremendous demands causes his untimely death at the age of 39.

Within this dramatic framework, Mr. Buchman has arranged an expansive panorama of people and events, as rich in variety as it is in emotional impact and the power of beautiful music. Such of the lighter humorous touches as grace the film, spring from the incidents inherent in the narrative and, happily enough, not from any character or group deliberately designed for the dubious purpose of "comedy relief."

"A Song to Remember" is a thoroughly mature work, patterned to appeal to mature and discriminating intelligences. By them, it will, indeed, be remembered.

To the role of Chopin, the man, Cornel Wilde brings the equipment of an ebullient enthusiasm in the early scenes, an adequate capacity to cope with the later, more serious passages and the deceptive gift of making his dissembling at the keyboard seem to execute the 20-odd Chopin compositions with quite the virtuosity of Jose Iturbi, who actually played them for the sound track.

Although Merle Oberon's George Sand has been immensely "glamorized," the actress succeeds admirably in pointing the vicious selfishness and vindictiveness that characterized an uninhibited and revolutionary figure.

Another For Muni

The most impressive portrayal in the picture, however, is contributed by Paul Muni, in the role of the kindly, patient, but unswervable Professor Elsner. Mr. Muni's unique command of this sort of thing has never been more sympathetically or forcefully demonstrated than here.

Stephen Bekassy, as Lieut. George Coulouris, the temperamental Plevel; Nina Foch, as the deserted Polish sweetheart, and Howard Freeman, in the serio-comic role of Kalkbrenner, most vitrolic of the Paris critics—and always wrong—are those who lend greatest luster to a long and uniformly competent catalogue of principals.

Charles Vidor is responsible for the able direction of the monumental subject.

The "Cafe Capricious," single-scene revue, provides an agreeable complement to the overshadowing major feature. It is headlined in this book by Arnie Hartman, who is to the accordion what Larry Adler is to the harmonica. This personable young man is a virtuoso on what he is pleased to dub "the Steinway on the stomach." The Three Swifts, supreme among the club jugglers and long familiar to Capital audiences; the Graysons, a gracefully gymnastic man and woman; the Roxettes and Jo Lomardi's orchestral interludes round the thing out.

"The Two-Way Street," dedicated to lend-lease, and an especially interesting newsreel are the screen auxiliaries of an exceptionally interesting newsreel are the screen auxiliaries of an exceptional program.

LEONARD LYONS

Broadway Glossary

NEW YORK, APRIL 12.

MORALS: This story is told of William S. Knudsen when he was head of the National Defense Commission and then director of the Office of Production Management. Some of the secretaries suddenly began wearing gold wristwatches, and there were rumors that these watches were gifts from businessmen who came to the Capital seeking advantages for their companies. Knudsen heard the rumors and was asked to take action. "Hold on," he suggested. "What I first would want to know about those gold watches is—did they get them for daytime priorities or night time priorities?"

Marlene Dietrich

PROMOTION: Edward Hope Coffey, who under the name of Edward Hope wrote the hit comedy, "She Loves Me Not," has been in the Army these past few years. A few weeks ago he was in Hollywood on some business concerning the Infantry. He went to lunch at the Brown Derby, where the headwaiter greeted him: "Good afternoon, Colonel" . . . "Not colonel, major," Coffey corrected him, and pointed to the gold oak leaves on his shoulder. After lunch, Major Coffey returned to his office, where he received a wire notifying him of his promotion. That evening he returned to the Brown Derby for dinner. "Ah, good evening, Major," the head waiter greeted him . . . "Not major," Coffey corrected him, pointing to the silver oak leaves. "Colonel."

ADVICE: Lou Calhern, now touring in "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," tells of the discussion he once had with John Barrymore about advice given to all newcomers in the theater: Barrymore told him that the most practical advice he ever received came from a veteran trouper who, when Barrymore was starting, said: "Jack, there are only two things you must always remember when you're an actor: (1) save your money and (2) beware of the character-woman."

AMITY: Martin Munkacsi, the photographer, is an old friend of Marlene Dietrich. After Dietrich had become a Hollywood star, she once took her daughter, then 15, to Europe. Munkacsi was on the boat and made a series of photographs of the star, including some pictures with her daughter. These mother-and-daughter pictures he promised never to release, for Miss Dietrich then was portraying young girl roles . . . Some weeks later, in Paris, Miss Dietrich angrily told him that her agent had notified her that the shipboard pictures were published in a magazine. "Martin, you should have shown them to me first," the star told him. "We no longer are friends" . . . "In that case, since we're not friends, I'll release those other photos, the ones with your daughter," said Munkacsi . . . Miss Dietrich thought a while, then decided: "Martin, we are friends again."

FABLE: Jack Jessup, the Life editor, listened to some of the panaceas proposed for world problems, and related this tale: A visitor in England noticed a man spreading some odd-looking powder throughout his fields. "This is lion powder," the man explained. "It's supposed to keep lions away from this neighborhood" . . . "But don't you know," asked the visitor, "that there have been no lions abroad in England for 2000 years?" . . . And it's a good thing, too," the man agreed, "because this bloody powder doesn't work."

CHATTER: Howard Hughes' record-breaking plane, the "Constellation," will make a nonstop flight to Berlin as soon as the city is taken. Cap Krug, head of WPB, may be one of the passengers . . . Among Grover Whalen's personal contribution to the United National Clothing Collection were 30 pairs of kid-leather shoes with perfumed lining . . . Reynal & Hitchcock, the book publishers, will start a new department called Pamphlet Press, providing pamphlets in the last election. Joseph Gaer, who did the PAC pamphlets in the last election, will head this new bureau which will write, design, illustrate and manufacture them.

SWANK: When Moss Hart, now in the Pacific playing in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," did the casting for this overseas show, he gave the role of the butler to Charles, who has been his personal butler for 10 years. The playwright, who realized that he would be busy with additional chores in addition to the show, selected his butler for the butler's role because he believed Charles would continue to be his butler . . . But it hasn't worked out that way. Hart does his own laundry, etc. "I now am an actor, portraying the role of a butler," says Charles, "not a butler portraying the role of an actor."

MUSIC: Sir Thomas Beecham usually sings to himself when he conducts. And often his voice rises enough to be picked up by the sensitive microphone during his broadcasts. When Beecham was conducting at the Metropolitan Opera, one of the directors told him: "Sir Thomas, you were in fine voice tonight" . . . "Well, dammit all," replied Beecham, waving at the stage of the Met, "someone here has got to sing."

RELIEF: The six British food experts representing the National Society of Caterers to Industry, now touring America, were being shown through the Statler Hotel in Washington. Frank Swinnerton, one of the experts, who serves food packets to miners and who has survived every London air-attack without mishap, found himself trapped for two hours in a stalled elevator. "All I want is a great big double ice-cream soda," he sighed . . . Andrew Crotty, chairman of the American Industrial Restuarants group entertaining the British visitors, got the jammed doors open wide enough to fulfill the visitor's wish.

SLEEP: A White House visitor heard a legend that the President has had only two sleepless nights during his terms of office. The visitor, curious about the events which caused the President to lose sleep, asked Mrs. Roosevelt about it. "It's not that he couldn't sleep," she explained. "Those were the nights they wouldn't let him sleep."

Dead Men's Tricks

With the AEF in France (AP).—To delay the American advance even in death German snipers in some sectors have adopted the Japanese trick of tying themselves in trees. When killed they hang in position. Formerly a patrol pinned down by sniper fire could tell when it had liquidated the sniper by the sound of his body crashing from its perch. Now, doughboys must locate the body—or take a chance.

Marines Swim on Guam

Guam (AP).—During the first 23 days after the initial landing on Guam, the weatherman provided Marines with at least one shower every 24 hours. Then in one day, he brought 11 separate and heavy downpours.

The Washington

Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

It happened behind closed doors, but a lot of housewives would have relished being present when Congressman Clinton Anderson's special food committee quizzed an array of Washington bigwigs.

A lot of star witnesses were present, but the Army, represented by Maj. Gen. Carl Hardigg of the Quartermaster Corps, chiefly took it on the chin.

War Food Chief Marvin Jones started the ball rolling when he produced figures showing that last year, when meat was plentiful, the Army gummed up the works by failing to take anywhere near the quantity allocated to it. In the fourth quarter of 1944, the Army had asked for one and a quarter billion pounds of meat. Actually, the Army took half a billion pounds less.

That, according to the closed-door testimony, was the chief reason why ration points on meat were dropped last year and the housewives got a windfall. The public then got back to the habit of eating meat. But today, with meat far less plentiful, the Army has ordered even more than allocated to it last year.

General Hardigg was unable to satisfy the Congressmen as to why the Army failed to take up its meat last year, or at least failed to put it in cold storage for later use. Had this been done, Army demands would now be much smaller. General Hardigg also was asked to report back to Congress on meat consumption per soldier in the British army, also in the Russian army. Congressmen also asked Hardigg to report on how much meat was consumed by U. S. troops overseas, as compared with that consumed by troops in the United States.

Relaxed Meat Inspection

One proposal to ease the meat shortage is to abolish Federal inspection in small local slaughter houses. These slaughterers have to pass State inspection anyway, and most of them are thoroughly reputable. But to sell interstate they must pass Federal inspection, so many now sell only within State limits. This is one reason why cattle-raising States are experiencing no meat shortage today.

General Hardigg, however, sat on the idea of relaxing Federal inspection. He argued that Federal inspection must continue. War Food Chief Jones and War Mobilizer Vinson were not impressed with Hardigg's argument.

"I never tasted Federally inspected meat until I was in my twenties," scoffed Texas-bred Jones.

"Out in Kentucky we did all right without Federally inspected meat," Vinson agreed. "I never had it until I was out of my teens."

Representative Anderson of Albuquerque, N. Mex., chairman of the committee, then took General Hardigg to task for the Army's system of poultry buying.

"Out my way, where we've got plenty of meat," Anderson said, "the Army isn't interested in buying poultry. Here in the East, where meat is scarce, you're taking all the poultry. Why not spread your poultry buying so that in areas where the public has a hard time getting meat it can at least get a little poultry?"

He pointed out that the Army is taking 100 per cent of the poultry in the Delmarva area—Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Vinson supported Anderson, telling Hardigg: "Try to work that out with the War Food Administration, General."

Alarm-Clock Hannegan

Democratic Chairman Bob Hannegan, tired of listening to stuffed shirt speakers at late Democratic dinners, sent his secretary out to buy an alarm clock before tonight's Jefferson Day dinner.

He has allotted every speaker a certain amount of time, and will set off the alarm when they exceed their quota. Hannegan bets that the dinner will be over by 11 p. m.—or else.

Note—at the electors' dinner in January, Senator Tom Connally got up at 11 p. m., delivered a 30-minute major foreign policy address, while 1000 people twisted in their seats waiting to hear Bob Hope.

Capital Chaff

Censorship of newspaper comment on the possibility of war between Russia and Japan was ordered by the State Department. Byron Price's Office of Censorship had nothing to do with it except carry out instructions. This is the first time news comment has been barred on the relations between two countries. . . . Loy Henderson, able U. S. Minister to Iraq, is returning to Washington to head the State Department's Near Eastern Division. . . . Shortly before returning to China, Ambassador Pat Hurley got Roosevelt's OK on arming several divisions of Chiang Kai-shek's troops. However, experts are betting that few of them will ever see service against Japan. They are more likely to fight in a major civil war against the North Chinese. . . . United States-British trouble with Russia over Romania appears in a new light when you learn the hitherto hushed-up fact that United States-British oil men secured highly important technical documents regarding the Romanian oil wells and removed them from the country. It was only after this that the Russians barred United States-British oil men from the oil fields.

Show Time

STAGE

National—"The Two Mrs. Carrolls," at 8:30 p. m.

Catholic University — "Peer Gynt," at 8:30 p. m.

SCREEN

Capitol—"It's In the Bag," at 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 12:45, 3:30, 6:15 and 9 p. m.

Earle—"A Song to Remember," at 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:15 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 1:15, 3:55, 6:35 and 9:20 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Practically Yours," at 11:15 a. m., 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35 and 9:40 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"Experiment Perilous," at 12, 2:25, 4:55, 7:20 and 9:45 p. m.

Palace—"A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," at 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:20, 6:55 and 9:30 p. m.

Columbia—"I'll Be Seeing You," at 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35 and 9:35 p. m.

Little—"In Which We Serve" at 11 a. m., 1:10, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.

Pix—"Big House for Girls," at 2:10, 4:30, 6:50 and 9:10 p. m. "Mug Town," at 3:20, 5:40, 8 and 10:20 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Newsreels and shorts at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30, 10:45 p. m.

Ambassador—"A Song to Remember," at 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20 and 9:35 p. m.

Hippodrome—"Pepe le Moko," at 2, 4:45, 7:30 and 10 p. m. "Forgotten Village," at 3:30, 6:15 and 9 p. m.

30 Distriict Men To Report Today

Thirty more District men have been ordered to report for Army induction today. They are:

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Arthur Anderson, Robert Carden, Eppa Diedrich, Soohoo Ding, Ray Edenton, Howard Magee, Stewart McDonald, Edward McKenna, Ralph Norcia, Donald Roth, Charles Thorington, Silvio Abbamonte, George Causey, Harry Feinberg, Marvin Gable, James Harvey, Oval Malone, David Mangum, Arthur Frechnow, Vincent Sherman, Gordon Sharb, James Allen, John Carter, Leon Carter, Samuel Goodwin, William Harvin, Mitchell Isaac, Jhon McNeill, James Ray and Benjamin Taylor, Jr.

Judge Hopes for Best

Harrisburg, Pa., (U.P.) — When Judge Robert E. Woodside discovered that an article had been stolen from the juvenile courtroom he commented, "I hope that whoever took it will make good use of it." The article stolen was a Bible.

Mother Is Sentenced In Children's Deaths

Austin, Minn., April 12 (AP).—Mrs. Dorothy Peck, 21, convicted by a jury of a charge of neglect as a result of the death of her two children in a fire in her home several weeks ago, was sentenced yesterday to six months in the Mower County jail. Judge Martin A. Nelson specified that Mrs. Peck be placed on probation after serving 60 days.

Mrs. Peck, whose soldier husband is in Europe, was absent from home when a kerosene stove exploded, starting a fire in which the children, Lee Edward, 18 months old, and George Nathan Peck, 3 years, suffocated.

Thief Leaves Ration Books

Butler, Pa. (U.P.).—Mrs. Dorothy Jean Young discovered that a sense of patriotism exists among some thieves. Someone stole her pocketbook from a counter in the G. C. Murphy Co. store but left her ration books in the rest room.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"Today's episode was gruelling, but we better get lots of rest for tomorrow—I break my leg, you get a touch of double pneumonia, and little Otis falls into a quarry!"

HEDDA HOPPER

Where Credit Is Due

Hollywood, Calif., April 12.—The motion picture industry has been first in many things—first and only industry to give its product to the armed forces free, no 10 per cent plus cost. It established the Motion Picture Relief home to take care of its own. Now I'd like to suggest that it band together and make a picture based on the life of Sister Kenny and donate the profits from that picture to the establishment of a Sister Kenny Foundation in the City of the Angels. . . . Aftermath of Academy awards—a friend of Buddy De Sylva is upset because Buddy didn't get the Irving Thalberg award, and said, "You know, if Thalberg were alive today, he wouldn't be able to win his own award." It's true—he wouldn't, because Thalberg didn't put his name on his pictures. Said he, "When a person is in a position to give credit, he shouldn't take credit himself."

Mary Pickford

No Other Like It

Luncheon at Romanoff's the other day was a study in ups and downs. There, mingling and still friends, were some old and new—D. W. Griffith, Ben Schulberg, Marshall Neilan, John Considine, Norman Taurog, Alfred Hichcock, George Cukor, Ben Hecht, Robert Considine. You wouldn't have had to move from that room to get greater stories than have been written about Hollywood. These men created fabulous stories, then made them come true. Griffith was responsible for bringing Mary Pickford, the Gish girls, Mae Marsh, Douglas Fairbanks, Sir Herbert Tree, DeWolf Hopper, Raymond Hitchcock, Sam Bernard, and dozens more to Hollywood. Douglas Fairbanks was the first to sign up after "Birth of a Nation." Other stars followed. There never has been any one as vital as Douglas. He built the first steam bath in his studio.

In Same Footsteps

When Schulberg headed Paramount. Marlene Dietrich and Mae West reached cinema heights. Neilan was responsible for many of Gloria Swanson's greatest successes, as well as Mary Pickford's. John Considine saw a picture in "Boys' Town." He brought Father Flanagan and Boys' Town to the screen, which was a forerunner of "Going My Way." It had the same theme and solution: Salvation through precept, not preaching. Taurog made Jackie Cooper a star in "Skippy." Hitchcock gave us Madeleine Carroll, also some of the most entertaining mystery stories ever put on the screen. Cukor went from the charm of "Little Women" to the cynicism of "The Women" and back to the simplicity of "Winged Victory." Things Hecht has written I wouldn't dare start naming. It was Robert Considine who put Ted Lawson's "Thirty Seconds over Tokyo" into story form. He has just finished, with John Considine, a mightily human yarn around the nonpaying travelers on the Gripsholm . . . Yet many of Romanoff's customers passed by with nothing more than a nod of the head or just a "Hi!"

One Happy Family

Lover-boy William Bendix is giving out again. He has bought a home near his in Belair for his wife's parents. His mother will live at Bill's. . . Jack Carson's 5-year-old has already lost his taste for beer and Coca Cola. After a recent party he got a tall glass and poured the contents of beer and Coca Cola bottles into it. He drank heartily. Nuff said! . . . Tex Ritter's slated for a series of lectures on American folk songs in New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago . . . Frank Pittman managed a tiny theater on the Boulevard a few years back, then did sound effects on "The Great Gildersleeve" show. Now he's not only producer of that show but also of Fibber McGee and Molly's . . . Harold Lloyd was sued more than 10 years ago by H. C. Witwer over the use of "Grandma's Boy" for 3 million dollars. Harold lost the case. Witwer's lawyer was Harold Fendler. Now Fendler is Harold's lawyer and handling the present lawsuit against Universal for him.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army had crossed the Moravian frontier and invaded that last great war arsenal of the tottering German Wehrmacht by capturing the village of Radejov.

Capturing 30 towns and villages in the area, Malinovsky's men were 2 miles southeast of the rail center of Hodinin by taking Katov and 33 miles southeast of the production center of Bruenn (Brno).

While 5000 enemy troops were captured in Vienna, Malinovsky's troops drove within 7 miles of the Danube northwest of Vienna. Within the narrow escape corridor runs a highway and railroad to Prague, but both Berlin and Moscow reports said that Russian troops had crossed the Danube in this area to cut across these lines.

There was no confirmation of this from Moscow, but it was evident that the last possible escape lines were under violent artillery fire.

Berlin virtually wrote off the Austrian capital as lost, the Transocean Agency saying gloomily, "The decision is at hand . . . the battle rapidly is approaching its end."

Moscow dispatches said that the Soviet capital was alive with talk of an imminent juncture between the Red army and the Allies, but there were no signs when the Russians would attack from the Oder-Neisse sectors east and southeast of the German capital.

A German military spokesman in Berlin said that Red army air reconnaissance heralding a Russian assault on Berlin was "exceptionally brisk." He added that the Germans had noted "growing Russian readiness."

Extensive Russian motorized and rail movements were reported by the enemy in the Oder bend from Guben, 51 miles southeast of Berlin, north to Kuestrin, 38 miles east of the capital.

There was an unconfirmed report from the Rome radio that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov already had begun his offensive, but neither Berlin nor Moscow gave any confirming clew.

The Transocean Agency said that north of Austria there was fighting only at Breslau, holdout garrison in Silesia.

Made the Old-time Way
SINCE 1861

Jesse Moore
ROYALE
BLENDED WHISKEY
86 PROOF—75% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS
UNITED DISTILLERS of America, LTD
Baltimore, Maryland
NO War-Time HASTE HERE!

If Your Dealer is Out TODAY—

Ask for EL VERSOS Again Tomorrow
They're Worth It!
30% for the armed services means not enough to keep you fellows at home happy. But even an occasional El Verso is treat enough to wait for. Watch for your dealers' next shipment.
EL VERSO Cigars

WAR

From Page 1

north-south German road link, and was nearing Bamberg, 30 miles northwest of the Nazi shrine city of Nuernberg.

The Seventh Army captured Schweinfurt, a ballbearing manufacturing center of 42,000 population, while farther to the southwest the French First Army seized the Black Forest cities of Baden Baden and Rastatt.

On the northern end of the front, the British Second Army captured Celle, a German training center for gas warfare 50 miles south of Hamburg, and deepened its Aller River bridgehead thrust within 45 miles of that second greatest German city.

The Canadian First Army drove 22 miles into the center of the Holland trap, where an estimated 200,000 Germans are pinned against the sea and fought on beyond the Issel River, where the enemy hopes to hold up the Allied drive to liberate Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Canadians by battling into Spier were 12 miles from the communications center of Assen and 25 miles from the North Sea.

The Ruhr pocket, where an estimated 150,000 additional Germans originally were surrounded, was falling apart as U. S. First Army troops made spectacular gains. They were within 20 miles of a junction with the U. S. Ninth Army near the western border of the trap.

Three fifths of the area had been whittled away and more than 43,000 prisoners had been brought out. The Germans said the Ruhr manufacturing city of Bochum had fallen.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's tanks hurtled across the 450-foot-wide Elbe River at undisclosed points and by means which likewise were censored. The Second Armored Division was known, however, to have reached the Elbe at Magdeburg, 57 miles from Greater Berlin.

The Second Armored Division thus became the first to cross the Elbe since Napoleon, and a field dispatch said the columns of Sherman tanks awaited the "signal that would send them to Berlin."

Other Ninth Army forces along the flanks were swinging up to the river on a 50-mile front.

Brunswick Resistance Crumbles

Resistance in front of the spearhead of armor crumpled completely Wednesday at the Hermann Goering steel works near Brunswick, whereupon the old "Hell on Wheels" Division dashed on unopposed 57 miles to the Elbe.

Associated Press Correspondent Robert Eunson said Thursday morning that if the order came to attack the dusty battlers "can be at Berlin's Brandenburg Gate (in the capital's center) by tomorrow night or Saturday morning unless the Germans pull panzers in from the Eastern Front."

Front reports recently said the German Sixth Panzer Army was believed to have pulled out of the Russian front and headed west.

Far back of the front lines, Ninth Army infantry was mopping up in Brunswick, where only a handful of Nazis still held out.

The Fifth Armored Division, bringing up the north flank, was nearing the Elbe north of Magdeburg. Magdeburg itself was being attacked by infantry battling on all sides of that aircraft building city.

Saale River Being Crossed

In the sweep beyond Weimar, which is near the geographic center of Germany, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army was bypassing the Napoleonic battlefield of Jena.

The Fourth and Sixth Armored Divisions cracked across the Saale River line on a 30-mile front, both north and south of Jena, while farther south the Eleventh Armored Division at Gestungshausen dadvanced to within 40 miles of the Czech border.

Weimar surrendered by bicycle to Patton's Eightieth Infantry Division. Negotiations for surrender of the city of 50,000 where the treaty of Versailles was ratified was made in the village of Troistedt, 3 miles south of the city.

The Troistedt burgomeister hopped on his bicycle, pedaled into Weimar, and delivered the ultimatum to Weimar's mayor, who came out and reported the city was ready to capitulate. American troops then entered the historic city without firing a shot, tramping through streets lined with civilians cheering them.

Three miles northwest of Weimar the Americans found 20,000 to 25,000 political prisoners in the infamous Buchwenwald concentration camp, second in size only to the even more notorious camp at Dachau. A guard was thrown around the camp until it was decided what to do with the inmates.

Erfurt Only Sign of War

Except for the battle for encircled Erfurt, 11 miles west of Weimar, there was no sign of war as the columns rolled eastward through hills capped by ruins of ancient castles.

Tanks, trucks and jeeps sped along a broad six-lane superhighway at full throttle. The Sixth Armored Division captured two high-ranking officers, one of whom said: "I had no idea you were here."

The Ninetieth Infantry Division liberated 15,000 slave laborers from six nations in a 20-square-mile area east of Hersfeld in capturing 100 salt mines. Machinery for making tanks, motor parts and aircraft had been installed in the mines.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army was traveling over Frederick the Great's old battlefields with such speed that the infantry was motorized to keep up with the racing tank columns.

The First and Third Armies were moving in such close formation that the Third's Sixth Armored division slipped 7 miles into First Army territory and captured a village.

The Ninth Armored Division, disclosed to be spearheading the First Army attack, last was reported 23 miles from Leipzig early Thursday afternoon and still driving hard.

It was driving north of Naumberg, 62 miles from the middle Elbe, where the Russians and Americans are expected to meet on this front.

A field dispatch said only scant resistance was expected in front of Leipzig.

Hodges was disclosed to have at least three armored divisions and six infantry divisions in action. The pace-setting Third Armored Division let the Ninth Armored out in front and was edging along the foothills of the Harz Mountains.

Seventh Takes Heilbronn

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army, in addition to its eastward thrust, finally captured the stubbornly-defended stronghold of Heilbronn on the south end of its front after a nine-day battle. Heilbronn is 30 miles north of Stuttgart.

The British Second Army, battling for elbow room between the Aller and Weser Rivers, took both by storm, forged across the Aller, some 30 miles southeast of Bremen, and drove northward.

The Seventh Armored Division still was shelling the U-boat base of Bremen and to the east clung to a bridgehead on the Aller River 13 miles northwest of Celle after beating off strong counterattacks.

(The Brussels radio said the British had reached Vegesack, 10 miles northwest of Bremen and 35 miles south of the U-boat nest of Wilhelmshaven.)

Nazis "Holing Up" in Ports

Westward, the British in a 12-mile advance captured Quecken-brueck and pushed on 2 miles northeast against light resistance toward the city of Oldenburg, less than 40 miles away.

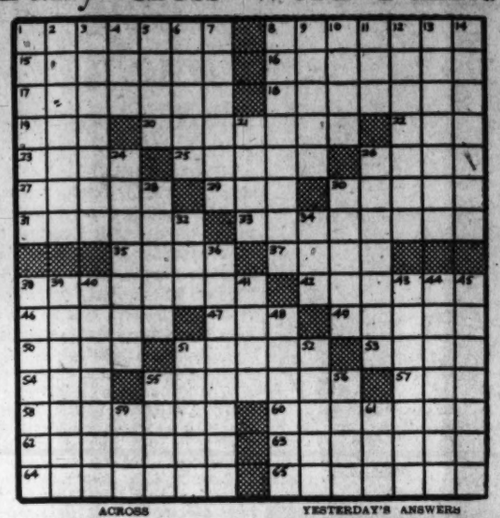
The Germans appeared to be trying to repeat their tactics in France, to hole up in the north German ports and deny their use to the Allies.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian Army drove 1½ miles beyond the Issel River, where the Germans had formed a strong line for a stand before such cities as Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Resistance was strong, but the crossing point was reported secure.

While the Canadians considered the battle of northeast Holand virtually won, this westward push in Holland is expected to be long and bitter.

Estimates are that it may take as long as two months to complete the liberation of Holland.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Equivocal
8 Pastures on
*6 Resolve into elements
16 Paying attention
17 Hides
18 Ensnare
19 Weeding implement
20 Seeking
22 Spoil
23 Stroke in golf
25 Unsubstantial
26 Gulf-like bird
27 Paravane
29 Sesame
30 Slight burn
31 English river
33 Tailor
35 Sound made from falling
37 Mineral springs
38 Cried out
42 Becomes active
46 Ask
47 Persian gateway
49 The earth
50 Vases
51 Adorner: rare
53 Attest
54 Enzyme
55 Reverse
57 Brightened
58 Kindred by birth
60 Detail
62 Confessional
63 Flyer
64 Bivalve
65 Hot

DOWN

1 Device for cushioning a shock
2 Awkward
3 Purple-flowered evergreen shrub
4 Island: Fr.
5 A cry for silence
6 Genus of lichens
7 Stanza of six lines
8 Small fortresses
9 Composed of Teutonic letters
10 Odylic
11 Peruke
12 Fragment
13 Amplify
14 Harsher
21 Goddess of discord
24 Moderates
26 Fine gauzes
28 Fresh supply
30 Competent
32 Dry partly, as hides
34 Anthropoid
36 Slender stalks
38 Small crested heron
39 Hasty
40 Revokes
41 Opaque
43 Church dignitary
44 Betrayer of a trust
45 Saltworks
48 Break short again
51 Member of a Turkic horde
52 Take away by force: archaic
55 Ordered
56 Walk lightly
59 Reticulum
61 Knock

YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS:

SPRAT SCAD BARB
POOCH ULTO ADAR
ERATO MOLD RITA
DEMARCATED LOTS
ARCH ECESIS
MAXIKE EARLY
EMYD DADS ACERB
ABSECON SAMOVAR
LOTAH AHEM ROTA
LITHE ERNEST
TAHITI PREE
AMOS TABERNACLE
PACT ALUM OGLER
ETUI NERI WRING
DISC SENT NAPOO

Wilson to Advise GOP Leaders On Foreign Affairs

Hugh R. Wilson, former United States Ambassador to Germany and onetime Assistant Secretary of State, has been appointed chief of the foreign affairs section of the Republican National Committee, it was announced Wednesday night.

Committee Chairman Herbert Brownell, jr., announced the appointment at a meeting with New Hampshire Republican leaders in Concord, N. H., national headquarters stated.

Brownell said that the section under Wilson's direction will advise Senators, Representatives and other party members on matters relating to foreign affairs.

Wilson has had 30 years' experience in the foreign service, having held diplomatic posts in South America, Europe and the Far East. He had retired from the foreign service, but after Pearl Harbor returned to Government work with the Office of Strategic Services, from which he has now resigned.

Three Boys Killed, Dad Asks Army to Return Son to U. S.

Kansas City, Mo., April 12 (U.P.). The War Department was asked today to return Corpl. J. B. Lewis, 29, to the United States from Germany.

Harry B. Lewis, his father, made the request after he was notified that his third son had been killed in action.

Lewis didn't ask that his son be released from service.

"It's enough if they'll return him to the United States," he said.

Lewis was notified yesterday that the youngest of his four soldier sons, Pvt. James T., 21, was killed in Germany March 25. Last June, Pvt. William R. Lewis, 25, was killed in France, and three months later Pfc. George E. Lewis, 26, was slain, also in France.

A fourth son, Gene, 23, has been medically discharged from the Army and another boy, John, will be eligible for the draft in another year.

Leo McCarey Fined, Barred From Liquor

Santa Monica, Calif., April 12 (AP). Leo McCarey, who won two Oscars for writing and directing the picture movie "Going My Way," pleaded guilty to a reckless driving charge today and was fined $200.

Judge Thurlow Taft also gave him a 30-day jail sentence, suspended on condition that he use no intoxicating liquor, including wine and beer, for two years. A charge of drunk driving was dismissed. He was arrested March 29, while driving near his home here.

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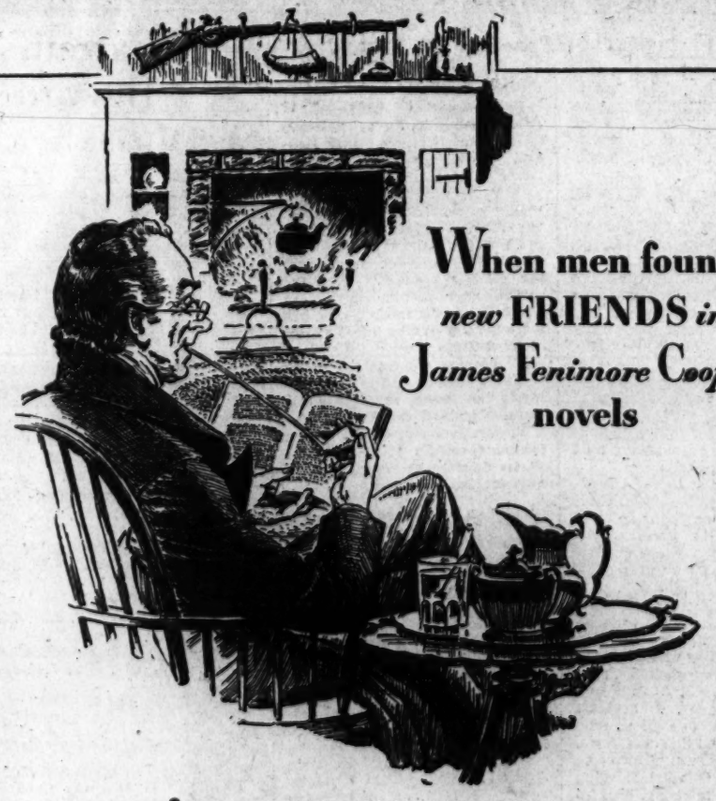
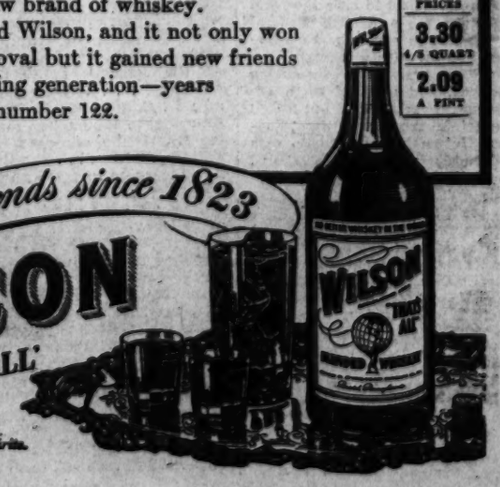

When men found new FRIENDS in James Fenimore Cooper's novels
1823...a year in which good and lasting things were created. And men on a long winter's evening sat before their crackling fireplaces and read the new novels of James Fenimore Cooper—"The Spy," "The Pilot" and "The Pioneers"—and sipped hot toddies made with a new brand of whiskey.
It was named Wilson, and it not only won their approval but it gained new friends with each passing generation—years that now number 122.
CEILING PRICES
3.30 4/5 QUART
2.09 A PINT
Making Friends since 1823
WILSON "THAT'S ALL"


Hunter-Wilson Distilling Co., Inc., Bristol, Pa.
Blended Whiskey. 86.8 proof. 72½ grain neutral spirits.

The One and Only
In monuments, it's the "Sphinx"...
in Scotch, it's Haig & Haig...
masterpieces that have stood the test of time!
HAIG & HAIG
FIVE STAR
It had to be better to enjoy such universal preference for 318 years
HAIG & HAIG The Oldest Name in Scotch
BLENDED SCOTS WHISKY 86.8 PROOF • SOMERSET IMPORTERS, LTD., NEW YORK

Ringside Table

By Jack O'Hearn Pinch Hitting for Mary Harris

"OFF WITH THE OLD and on with the new," said England's Henry, as he took his sixth wife. And so says Herb Sachs as tonight he presents a completely new show and new orchestra to Del Rio patrons. The show: Pan-American Revue, with Tito Coral, the golden voice of Latin America; Ellsworth and Fairchild, dance team, and Marquita De Rivera, solo dancer. The orchestra: Phil Ingalls and company. Show time, 7:30 and 10:30.

THE PLAY'S THE THING—as far as James Brahms and Leonard Mitchell, Olmsted's jovial hosts, are concerned. You never know when they will pop off to New York to see a show. At this point they have seen practically every show on the Gay White Way . . . And that includes "Harvey."

Gloria Davis (to say nothing of Jerry Colonna) is still "Callin' Caroline" at Trade Winds, and we do mean callin'! Gloria's facial expressions are terrific, and if anything can make "Caroline" answer after all these years they should . . .

HIGH COTTON DEPARTMENT—And in same will be Casino Royal's Ralph Hawkins, Madrillon's Marty Emerson, and Kavakos' Mert Oliver, when they appear at Turner's Arena Monday night. The occasion: The Washington Jazz Society Presentation, under the direction of Mr. Ahmet Ertegun, entitled, "Jazz Concert." With the above-mentioned local yokels will appear: Pee Wee Russell, Muggesy Spanier, Big Sid Catlett, and many others. The noise starts at 8:30.

SHADES OF UNCLE TOM. Returning to the Troika for a limited engagement on April 26 are the world-famous Duncan Sisters, as "Topsy and Eva." Meanwhile customers last night witnessed the debut hereabouts of beautiful Marjorie Knapp, singing star of "Star and Garter," who had Helen Hamilton's establishment literally rocking with applause. Sunny Rice and The Imaginators complete the program.

Jack Stables, owner of The Cabana Club, is a new father-in-law. His pretty daughter, Betty, was married last week to young sailor Robert E. Wall. A Navy chaplain officiated . . .

SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES is definitely not on the Hit Parade at Michel's, which has been closed for the past two weeks as the result of a fire that started in the kitchen. Reopening tonight, Michel will offer a new 'cellist, John Alden Finkel. Mr. Finkel, who was formerly first 'cellist for the National Symphony Orchestra, is widely known in town. He has toured the country with the Chamber Music Society . . .

Congrats to Frank Irving, who has just completed his first week at the piano at Cafe Caprice. He succeeded Pianist Eddie Jones, and is doing very nicely.

SCHOOL'S OUT for Treasure Island's Mary Martin, who said adios on Tuesday night to that establishment. Maestro Milt Davis is now looking for a new vocalist to take her place. Don't be bashful, girls, step right up. If you don't have any special song to fit your personality, why not use ours? Title, "You Can Join the Waves, if You Want to Darling, but You'll Still Be a Wac to Me."

Chef Spinner's chafing dish delicacies at the Wardman Park have customers at that spot doing backflips. If you think we're kidding just step over and see for yourself, but don't blame us if one lands on you. (Ed. note: A back-flip is a very exuberant expression of joy.)

V FOR V, AND WE DON'T MEAN VICTORY. Rather, V for Sasha Lucas' violin at the Old New Orleans, and for the marvelous waltzes he plays on it. Friends from all over the country are always dropping in on Sasha just to hear his lilting melodies on the Big V.

At the Carlton's Congo Room we learn that Orchestra Leader Stephen Kisley's hobby is sketching profiles.

CLANG, CLANG, CLANG goes the trolley tomorrow night out to Glen Echo, and no doubt it will be loaded with "jits" of all sizes heading for Paul Kain's opening at the Glen Echo Ballroom. Handling the vocals for the Kain Orchestra this year is lovely Lila Lee Stewart . . .

OLD MAESTRO Chago Rodriguez popped in Saturday to say hello. Has been doing theater engagements, and is playing here now for the Pan-American fiesta at the Interior Department Auditorium April 13 and 14.

REQUIRED EATING DEPARTMENT: Costin's sauerbraten with potato pancake; seafood any way you look at it at O'Donnell's; popovers at Water Gate Inn! Rich's potato pancakes; Ruby Foo's "Charsue Ding" (any relation to Dong and Dell is purely coincidental).

REQUIRED READING, if and when he ever writes it, would be Pete Macias' book about Washington and its various celebrities. Pete could fill volumes with all the anecdotes, stories, gossip and such that he knows from his "all-night stand" at the Lounge.

THIS ISN'T REQUIRED AT ALL DEPARTMENT: So if you're tired of all this, you can stop now. P. S.—Hope Mary will be back soon, but pronto.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Mother Calls Girl, 12, Most Irritating Person She's Ever Known; Teachers Feel The Same; Young Brother Is Loved by All

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am just about at my wit's end, and I am praying you can help me. My daughter, 12, is the most irritating person I've ever come in contact with. When she comes in the house, peace flies out the window. I've reached the point with her where I lose my temper and say things I don't mean. I'm actually afraid of what I'll do to her; afraid I'll go too far. She acts the same toward her father, but he is away most of the day.

He says maybe it's our fault; that we're short tempered. But I don't think so, as she hasn't had good conduct marks in school for several years; and from reports, she drives her teachers to distraction, too. She says we hate her; and yet she can see I live only for her and her brother. She says she tries so hard to please us; but she says we're mean to her, because we don't let her do everything she wants.

Her brother is so much different; but I am afraid being around her will change him. He has had two teachers, and they both loved him; but none has liked her. We treat them alike, but she doesn't think so. If you say "no" to the boy, he accepts it; but if you say "no" to her, it's a session of pestering; and I am firm in my "no." I can't express the utter hell of it all; and yet I do love her. She isn't boy crazy and she doesn't mind storegoing. But she wants her own way in everything. She is spoiling all her young, carefree years. M. C.

Mother Lacks Understanding

DEAR M. C.: Says Proverbs, 4:7, "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all Your daughter is the victim of a vicious circle of misunderstanding. It begins in her own heart, in a conviction that her parents have little use for her. It finds expression in chronic hostility towards them, which they answer in kind. This intensifies her dour distrust and defiance of authority generally, and goads her to figurative shin-kicking behavior in relation to her teachers, too.

They retaliate, in childish anger, by giving her bad marks to register their dislike and disapproval of her protest-conduct, which they understand as little as you. Thus she is branded in her own imagination as an outcast from that realm of security which means most to a child; namely, the realm of adult sympathetic interest in himself as a very valued person. And she is branded also, publicly, by a meeting of viewpoint between her parents and teachers, as a limb of Satan, detestable and incorrigible. With this image of herself as a constant shadow, dogging her footsteps, she continues her blind struggle, head bloodied but unbowed, to try to prove some kind of personal significance.

Child Craves True Sympathy

THERE is nothing wrong with the child that understanding home treatment could not put right. Given the spiritual leaven of (1) compassionate, intuitive, true perception of her inner wretchedness; and (2) a wholehearted, eager loving desire on your part to satisfy her fundamental affectional needs, she would gain peace of mind and nervous relaxation, and involuntarily let go her aggressive campaign "to have her own way about everything." What makes a child difficult? Invariably, it is adult failure to love him wisely and well. This is as true of the spoiled child, whose disposition is ruined by sentimental pampering, as of the child stinted on a meager diet of grimly dutiful care,—such as you now give your daughter.

You've been at outs with her for several years. That's significant, with her brother several years younger; around 7, I judge, since you speak of his having had two teachers. She was the baby, the center of attention, until he arrived to share the spotlight. At the age of 5, she was shoved over to make room for him in your hearts; and she got a false idea that she had been excommunicated. She has been reacting, with increasing violence, to that disagreeable impression ever since; and, as always happens when fear is at work, bringing on herself the worst that she fears.

Father Shows Some Insight

YOU cannot deny, at this writing, that her brother rates tops with you, and she rates zero, in personality appeal. And I find it particularly deplorable that you point to her turbulent school record as justification for your dislike of her. Her dad is right, in saying "we" are partly to blame for her misbehavior. You are the key person in this situation. You must give her understanding; or count her failure yours. You must love her in terms of her needs; not react to her in terms of what you think are her "deserts." To acquaint yourself with the nature of inspired, healing love, read Henry Drummond's, "The Greatest Thing in the World;" or, "The Sermon on The Mount," by Emmet Fox. To improve your understanding of what makes people tick, read Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick's book "On Being a Real Person." All are published by Harper & Brothers. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Envoy Is Host At Stag Dinner For Brazilians

Maj. Brig. Armando Trompowsky de Almeida and his staff, visiting here from Brazil, where he is chief of staff of the Brazilian Air Forces, were feted at a stag dinner last evening at the Brazilian Embassy. The Brazilian Ambassador, Carlos Martins, was host.

The guests included Maj. Gen. Leitao de Carvalho, Fernando Lobo, Admiral Sylvio de Noronha, Lieut. Col. Clovis Monteiro Travassos, Capt. E. C. Metz and Lieut. Col. George Braga.

Also Col. Edward H. Porter, Brig. Gen. J. L. Loutezenheisser, Lieut. Col. J. G. Schneider, Col. Thomas B. Hall, Randolph Harrison, Avra Warren, Lieut. Clifford Perry, Maj. S. S. Sustrick, Col. Hal B. Armstrong, Capt. Gilberto de Meneses, Capt. Rafael Dos Santos, Lieut. Col. Godo Fredo Vidal, Col. Hugo da Cunha Machado, Col. Henrique Fleuiss, Col. Carlos P. Brasil, Admiral W. O. Spears, and Brig. Gen. K. F. Hertford.

Also Maj. Gen. James Hodges, Maj. Gen. J. Garesche Ord, Maj. Gen. Robert Walsh, Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, Lieut. Gen. B. M. Giles, Maj. Gen. H. L. George, A. Camillo de Oliveira, Maj. Renato Rodriguez, and Col. Sayao Cardoso.

Mary Garrett, Capt. Howard Are Married

Christ Lutheran Church was the scene of a wedding yesterday at 8 p. m. when Miss Mary Louise Garrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Reyburn Garrett, became the bride of Capt. William Comstock Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Edmund Howard of Mount Hope, W. Va. The Rev. William F. Bruening officiated.

Mr. Garrett gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a satin gown, made princess style, with sweetheart neckline, waistline embroidered in pearls. Her fingertip veil of illusion was held with a tiara of orange blossoms and she carried an old-fashioned bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Paul Edward Menneg was matron for her sister. She wore a gown of light aqua crepe with long yellow gloves and a coronet of yellow roses on her aqua halfhat. She carried an old-fashioned bouquet of yellow roses and lilies of the valley.

Dr. John Marshall Carter was best man. Ushers were Capt. William H. Butler and Capt. Eugene Sohm. A reception at the bride's home followed. After a brief honeymoon, the couple will return to Alexandria, Va., to live. The bride attended George Washington University. Captain Howard attended New York University.

Miss Heffernan Becomes Bride

Miss Margaret Patricia Heffernan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Heffernan, formerly of Savannah, Ga., yesterday became the bride of Douglas C. Anthony, USN, son of Mrs. Mary Anthony. The ceremony, performed by the Rev. Lawrence Wimpie, took place at 5 p. m. in the Shrine of the Sacred Heart.

The bride wore a blue costume and white orchids.

Her cousin, Mrs. Warren Stolk, Savannah, Ga., was matron of honor, and William Barnes, USN, recently returned from the south seas, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. After a honeymoon in New Yor kthe couple will live in Kernandino, Fla.

Underwood & Underwood.

RECENT BRIDE is Mrs. Carl K. Lane, wife of Corporal Lane of Walter Reed Hospital. Before her marriage, she was Miss Shirley Gladys Golomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett L. Golomb of Washington. Corporal Lane is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Isadore M. Lane of Philadelphia, Pa.

'Bunny Food' Assumes New Mealtime Role

Food shortages have done one think fr the cook—get her words of praise when she does produce such food as a steak. To se the satisfaction of a man when he sinks his teeth into a beefsteak these days is worth al the effort put forth to acquire it. But for the days when you can't find steak and haven't the point if you could, substitutes must be served.

Every cook should strive to make dishes as delicious as they are nutritious. If carrots are plentiful, then present them so noses will not go up and remarks be made that only rabbits and cows should have to eat them.

Carrots are plentiful in the markets now. They are an adaptable for they can be made into everything from a crunchy hors d'oeuvre to a delectable dessert. This is a vegetable that need never become monotonous.

If you are fortunate enough to get a pot roast, you'll find that the tiny carrots you find in the market now are wonderful to use with the meat, as well as tiny white onions and new potatoes.

For one of those meals when you don't have meat, try making carrot drumsticks. These "sticks" are as delivious as they are thrifty. Make them this way:

CARROT DRUMSTICKS

Mix 3 tablespoons melted margarine with 1½ cups cooked, mashed carrots, 3 cups soft bread crumbs, 1 well beaten egg, 1½ tablespoons minced onion, 1½ teaspoons celery salt, ¾ teaspoon salt and ⅛ teaspoon papper. Form in the shape of drumsticks. Insert a wooden skewer in end of each. Cover with fine dry bread crumbs or corn flakes. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375 degrees, for 25 minutes. Serve with lemon, white or meat sauce. Yield, 6 servings.

A carrot ring filled with cooked lima beans makes a delicious dish—and a pretty one too. I made this dish recently, using the quick-frozen lima beans. This is the recipe:

CARROT RING WITH LIMA BEA

Wash carrots and grate enough to make 5 cupfuls. Cook in boiling water until tender. Drain. Add 4 well beaten eggs, 2 cups milk, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 cup shredded blanched almonds. Butter a ring mold heavily and pour in carrot mixture. Bake 40 minutes in a 325 degree oven. Unmold on round serving platter and fill the center with cooked, well seasoned lima beans.

Or make gelatine salad using cabbage and celery and carrots. Make as you would a perfection salad.

When I was shopping for meat this week, I found a smoked tongue. This I prepared by braising with vegetables. Regardless of the kind of tongue you can obtain, fresh or smoked, you can make it into an appetizing dish. These directions for braising:

Wash tongue and cover with water. Add 2 teaspoons salt for a 3-pound tongue. Cover and simmer until tender, allowing one hour per pound. Trim and remove skin. Place slices of tongue in large casserole and cover with vegetables. Make a gravy of flour and stock. Pour gravy over meat and vegetabl. Season with salt and pepper as desired. Cover and bake for one hour at 325 degrees.

Lambert-Nagel Nuptials Read

The marriage of Miss Rachel Louise Nagel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Nagel, Landover, Md., to William Lambert, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lambert, Charlottesville, Va., was solemnized April 6 in the home of the bridegroom's aunt, Mrs. William J. Millar, Washington. The Rev. Walton MacMillan officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert left immediately after the ceremony for Charlottesville.

Mrs. Eaton Entertains

Mrs. Philip D. Eaton entertained at luncheon Wednesday at her home for a group of young officers' wives who are interested in the Washington Municipal Theater. The hostess heads the theater's Navy, Marine, Coast Guard and Public Health Service group.

Mrs. Heiberg's Parties Always Click

By Marie McNair

Mrs. Alf Heiberg thas the knack of whipping up a party in nothing flat. And she always gets some of the most entertaining people in town.

Yesterday over the telephone she itnvited a dozen or two of her friends for cocktails after six, to meet two old frtiends from her California days—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Evans. Mr. Evans has just been appointed British Consul General in New York, and he and Mrs. Evans came to Washington for a few days stay.

Major Heiberg was on hand to lend a hand at the party and to welcome Capt. George Howard, leader of the Army Air Forces Band, just back from a good will tour in England.

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron Robert Silvercruys, came in to find Comdr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Claude Pepper and Senator and Mrs. Homer Ferguson there.

Others there were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred du Pont, Capt and Mrs. Sweetzer, Leslie Biffle, secretary of the Senate, and Mrs. Biffle; good-looking Mrs. Richard Cowell, Hans Bull, Mrs. Meem McLean, Clarence Hewes, George Williams and Capt. Dermott Dinan and Miss A. Sidney.

* * * *

So—Anne Kiess Rodenberg is a bride again!

The beautiful and blonde daughter of Mrs. Edgar Kiess surprised her friends by slipping off with the famous tennis player, Sidney B. Wood, jr., to the Methodist Church headquarters in New York on Wednesday, April 4, where they were married in a simple ceremony. And the news is just now getting around.

Anne grew up in Washington, went off to New York where she did some modeling. Big Bob Rodenberg, also of Washington, was her first husband and after a hectic three or four years of marriage she decided on a divorce two years ago. Mrs. Kiess, widow of Representative Kiess of Pennsylvania, lived in Washington until a year or so ago when she left to join Anne in New York.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Wood, New York. He's a former Wimbledon champion and a member of the Davis Cup teams. His uncle, Julian Myrick, was one time president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and a former chairman of the Davis Cup Committee. Mr. Wood and his first wife, formerly Miss Edith G. Betts, were divorced last month.

Bust Measure Depends First Upon Weight

By Ida Jean Kain

Glands are always mysterious, which accounts for the many questions regarding the breasts, which are glands. Some overweights with a problem bust measurement seem fearful that exercise will increase this measurement. Others write in to complain that exercise has not helped to reduce it. And some want to know if certain foods cause more fat to be deposited there, or if certain foods, like buttermilk, will help one to reduce this measurement.

Let's start with weight. The woman who wrote she had taken all kinds of exercises, swimming, rowing, arm swinging, in an effort to reduce this part of her figure, is 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 185 solid pounds. Her normal weight, for a heavy frame, should be 154 pounds top. The only way she can reduce the bust is to take off about 30 pounds of excess weight.

Tissues Susceptible to Fat

Certain foods do not cause one to gain through this measurement. Weight depends on the total number of calories. However, since glandular functioning is closely linked with one's vitality, a foolish reducing diet lowers the vitality and affects this measurement adversely.

The oversize bust is almost always due to excessive weight. These tissues seem particularly susceptible to fat and extra weight invariably goes to this measurement. But on a low calorie diet the excess fat will come off this measurement.

Sagging of the bust contour may be caused by excess weight, which drags the delicate tissues down. Or, it may be due to lack of muscle tone in the skin and surrounding muscles, even when weight is nearly normal. This calls for exercise.

Exercise Will Expand Chest

Think of the breast as being attached to and supported by powerful fan shaped muscles which lie just underneath the skin and spread over each side of the chest. The open part of the fan is along either side of the breast bone and the handle is inserted in the arm. That is the reason arm exercises help to tone the pectoral muscles. Exercises cannot increase the size of the busts. Then how can exercise help the underweight girl? By expanding the chest. Exercise normalizes and all exercise is developing for the girl who is underdeveloped. The role of exercise for the overweight is in toning the supporting muscles to lift the bust to a high normal position. With a heavy bust, the overweight should take any exercise with a bra on, to avoid strain.

The Victory Reducing Diet will help to reduce this measurement, The Weight Gaining Menus will help the thin girls to add weight. And the exercises in the leaflet, "Bust Normalizing," will improve muscle tone. Please send stamped addressed envelope to Ida Jean Kain, The Washington Post.

Mr. Palmer to Take Bride

Percy E. Morrell of the Princeton Club, New York, and Mrs. Karel Vettewinkel, Garden City, Long Island, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Edith M. Snyder, to John W. Palmer, jr., Washington, son of the late Mrs. Margaret O'Brien Haywood. The ceremony took place here April 11.

Visit New York

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Douglas Pratt are spending a few days at The Barclay in New York.

Cople Takes Wedding Trip To New York

Miss Shirley-Marie Sellers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Arthur Sellers, Washington and Chicago, became the bride of James Patton Armstrong, son of Mr. and Mrs. William John Armstrong, April 6, at the Wallace Memorial United Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. E. Hawthorne.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore an ivory satin gown with a Juliet cap and fingertip veil and carried white roses.

The maid of honor, Miss Jeannette McGeary, wore a deep pink marquisette gown with headpiece and bouquet of blue carnations and pink roses.

Bridesmaids were Mrs. Harry A. Lentz, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Ruth Akehurst and Miss Margaret Valda Osburn. They wore gowns of lavender marquisette and had headpieces and bouquets of spring flowers.

William John Armstrong, jr., brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Ushers were Donald Jamison McGeary, rank M. McGeary, jr., and Ensign Thomas D. Tuft, USNR.

A reception was held following the ceremony. The bride's traveling costume was an aqua gabardine suit with an orchid corsage and patent leather accessories.

After a brief wedding trip to New York the couple will live at the home of the bride's parents until late summer when their own home will be completed.

Mr. Armstrong was recenlty discharged from the Army after serving 34 months in the Southwest Pacific theater.

Dr. L. S. Rowe Compliments Two Envoys

The director-general of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Pan American Annex in honor of the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, Emilio Garcia Godoy, and the Ambassador of Panama, Samuel Lewis.

Guests included the Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace; the director of the Office of the American Republic Affairs of the Department of State, Avra M. Warren; the United States Ambassador to Panama, J. Henry Norweb; Dr. J. R. Rodriguez, Doninican Minister-Counselor; Narciso E. Garay, Panamanian Counselor; Dr. Enrique Lopez-Herrarte, Guatemalan Counselor, and Wallace K. Harrison, director of the office of Inter-American Affairs.

Also Laurence Duggan, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Dr. Frederick E. Hasler, Maj. R. W. Hebard and Dr. William Manger.

Silver Tea Set By Ohio Girls

The Ohio Girls Club will entertain with a silver tea Sunday from 3 to 6 p. m. at the Woman's City Club, 1733 I st. Honored guests will be wives of members of Congress from Ohio. The tea is being given for the benefit of the sponsorship of the LST boat 898.

Committee in charge includes Ruth Neff, chairman; Jo Dally, Mary Fausnaugh, Martha Montgomery, Fausta Puffenberger, Grace Young, Florence Shockey, while Mrs. Dorothy R. Emery has consented to furnish the entertainment. All Ohioans are invited to come and bring guests.

Lieutenant Holladay Weds Miss Hoban

Mrs. E. H. Hoban, South Bend, Ind., announces the marriage of her daughter, June, to Lieut. Frederick Owen Holladay, Supply Corps, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Holladay, Silver Spring, Md. The ceremony took place March 31 in Baltimore. After June 1 the couple will reside in Philadelphia.

The bride has been making her home in Washington at the General Scott Apartment.

Ration Points For Today

APRIL 13, 1945.

MEATS—Book 4 red stamps T5 through X5 good through April 28. Stamps Y5, Z5 and A2 through D2 good through June 2; E2 through J2 good through June 30; K2 through P2 good through July 31.

PROCESSED FOOD—Book 4 blue stamps C2 through G2 good through April 28. Stamps H2 through M2 good through June 2; N2 through S2 good through June 30; T2 through X2 good through July 31.

SUGAR—Book 4 stamp 35 valid for 5 pounds through June 2 next stamp valid May 1.

GASOLINE—A13 coupons good for 4 gallons each, valid until June 21, 1945; B6, C6, B7, C7 good for 5 gallons each.

FUEL OIL—Period 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 coupons good for 10 gallons per unit, good for rest of heating year.

SHOES—Airplane stamps Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Book 3, continue valid indefinitely.

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

M. AND MME. FRANCOIS CHARLES-ROUX must feel like "The King of the Golden River" when they look out of their apartment on the Tow Path in Georgetown and see the canal all gilded with the setting sun.

The canal was shining its brightest the other evening when the Charles-Rouxs asked friends in after six. Mme. Bonnet was the center of an interested group. She was saying that arrangements are being made to exhibit a collection of posters used by the Germans in France.

The posters were collected by an American Army officer and give a pretty comprehensive history of the German occupation. They are the first "correct" announcements that Germany had conquered France and that the French must comply with this and that regulation.

There is a succession of posters urging and ordering the French to go to Germany to work for "the salvation" of France and the world. And there are the even more horrifying posters announcing long lists of those condemned to death and setting forth reprisals for French resistance.

The hideous messages on these posters are given in French but the illustrations are all drawn from types of the German "master race," an incongruous combination.

The exhibition is to be held at the United Nations War Relief Center, 1720 I st., from April 17 to the 28.

At the Charles-Rouxs' Mme. Bonnet wore a lovely shade of deep violet. It might almost have been the color of a lightened mourning for the woes of France.

BEING welcomed back to Washington was Armand Berard, who was one of the bachelor secretaries of the French Embassy here back in 1938. M. Berard has had two promotions, one to the rank of husband, the other to the rank of Counselor of Embassy.

Mme. Berard is blonde and pink-cheeked and quite the cheeriest-looking person that I have seen from France.

Also being welcomed was Count de La Grandville, who escorted his chic and pretty countess. He is having a reunion with his family before going to the San Francisco Conference.

Lady Macready was looking very smart and Mme. Fotitch wore a trim tailleur topped by a black sailor with up-turned brim filled with red roses. Mme. Fotitch says she is at present the family cook and doing so well that she thinks of making her job permanent.

Also among Mme. Charles-Roux's guests were Mme. Francois Briere (her neat blonde coiffure to be envied), the Henri Claudels, Mme. Jean Charvet, Mme. Andre Geraud and the Rene Batignes, Mme. Batigne wearing a luscious, pale blue satin jacket over a dark frock.

VIRGINIA workers for the Seventh War Loan drive got off to a good start when they met recently to discuss plans and publicity as guests of Mrs. George Blow at historic York Hall, Yorktown, Va.

Spring had come early and the lovely house that was headquarters for Cornwallis during the Revolution was surrounded by masses of lilac, wistaria, dogwood and tulips.

Going down from Warrenton to lend a voice at the deliberations was dynamic Mrs. George Sloane, who runs the women's share of war loan work in Virginia.

If the ladies run out of rapid-fire ammunition in their war bond sales-talk, they can always snatch that historic Revolutionary cannon ball out of the wall of the dining room at York House, or try to.

THE welcome mat is out and the candle lighted in the window for lovely Countess van Rechteren Limpurg, who is due to arrive in Washington from Stockholm for a visit. Charming Fay will soon be saying on the telephone, "Just tell her Countess Restaurant called and she will know who it is."

If the cocktail party that Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter R. Amesbury gave yesterday was half as much fun as the one they had the day before, it was something to write home about.

Among the guests yesterday were Mme. Loudon, wife of the Netherlands Ambassador; the Ambassador of Ecuador and Senora de Plaza; Mrs. Carl Berendsen, wife of the New Zealand Minister; Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, the Naval Attache of the Swedish Legation and Mme. Angelin. Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Mrs. William D. Connor, the Military Attache of the Peruvian Embassy and Senora de Sarmiento, Admiral and Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, the Military Attache of the Swedish Legation and Countess Bonde and the First Secretary of the Swedish Legation and Countess Bonde.

Then there were Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hurja, Mr. and Mrs. Burke Summers, Dr. and Mrs. Tomas Cajigas, the Minister-Counselor of the Peruvian Embassy and Senora de Garland, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Watson, Mrs. Roscoe Schuirmann, Robert deForrest Boomer, New York; and assisting the hostess were Mrs. John D. Sturruck, Senorita Silvia Brull, Mme. Kwapiszewska, Mrs. Gore-Booth and Miss Nande Dardell.

Davis-Walsky Nuptials Read

The marriage of Miss Frances Raum Walsky, daughter of Mrs. Harry Walsky and the late Mr. Walsky of this city, to H. Bernard Davis, Washington and Boston, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Atlantic City, N. J., took place yesterday at the Statler. The Rev. Solomon H. Metz officiated. A dinner followed the rites.

Given in marriage by her grandfather, Harry Gann, the bride was attended by Mrs. Samuel Larner, Asbury Park, N. J. Other attendants were Miss Minna Feld, Miss Beatrice Hauft and Miss Miriam Madden.

Chief Petty Officer Manuel J. Davis, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Ushers were David J. Davis, Edward A. Davis and Seymour Rich.

The bride was graduated from George Washington University and was president of Panhellenic Council in her senior year. She is a member of Phi Sigma Sigma and Phi Delta Sororities. The bridegroom attended National Law School. After their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Davis will go to Boston to make their home.

Smith-Neff Wedding Told

In the presence of a few close friends and relatives, the marriage of Miss Margie Neff, Arlington, and Sergt. Roy Smith, Stout Field, Ind., took place Friday evening, April 6, in the parsonage of the Rockville, Md., Christian Church. The Rev. Virgil Lilly officiated.

The bride wore a dusty rose street length dress with matching accessories and corsage of spring flowers. Miss Rella Hickman of Arlington was matron of honor. Her aqua dress was street length, her corsage was of white carnations. Russelll Smith was best man for his brother. A reception took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smith in Rockville.

The bride is formerly of Harrisonburg, Va., has taught school in Fairfax County schools for the past two years.

Graysons Have Daughter

Lieut. Col. Louis J. Grayson, AAC, and Mrs. Grayson announce the birth of a daughter, Marilyn Lorraine, Aprfl 2 at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Socialites Contribute To Theater Fund

Mrs. Anne Archbold, Mrs. J. Breckinridge Bayne, Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney and Representative and Mrs. Jennings Randolph are among those who have joined the ranks of patron contributors to the Washington Municipal Theater founding fund.

Each Tuesday at 11:30 a. m., Mrs. Emil Hurja, chairman of the fund, or the Rev. Gilbert V. Hartke, executive director, will be in the office of theater headquarters, Tivoli Building, 14th st. and Park rd., to answer queries.

Others who have joined as associate contributors are Mrs. Lee D. Butler, Mrs. Luther M. Bolton, Mrs. F. V. Killian, Clarence G. Sheffield, Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Foley, Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, Mrs. Will L. Lowrie, Alfons B. Landa and the National Theater Corp.

Mrs. Palmer In Gotham

Mrs. Mitchell Palmer is in New York for a brief stay and is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Also in New York from Washington are Col. and Mrs. Paul West, who are at the Savoy-Plaza, and Mr. and Mrs. Augustus V. Tack, guests at the Carlyle.

BANANAS FOR LUNCH—Two Hurricane pilots, foraging for a snack between mess calls, cut down a nice stalk of bananas near a hut in which they live. They are assigned to an RAF forward airstrip in Burma.

Macks Rally in Ninth to Beat Nats, 7 to 6

On the Baseball Front:

Dodgers Beat Yanks, 3-1; Red Cross Gets $22,390

New York, April 12 (AP).—Brooklyn's Dodgers, blanked by a college nine last week, defeated the New York Yankees, 3 to 1, today in an exhibition baseball game at the Yankee Stadium that enriched the Red Cross by $22,390.50.

Singles by Dixie Walker and Morris Aderholt, followed by Bill Hart's double, gave the Dodgers two runs off Yank Borowy in the first inning. Borowy was touched for another run in the sixth.

Curt Davis gave up only six hits in the first seven innings while Ben Chapman held the Yanks hitless in the final two frames.

A crowd of 12,201 paid $20,037.50 to see the game, first in the stadium since September 17. The remaining $2,353 of the receipts were donated.

Brooklyn (N)	200 001 000	3	8	0
New York (A)	000 010 000	1	6	0

Davis, Chapman (5) and Owen; Borowy, Zuber (8) and Garbark.

CUBS MAUL CHISOX, 15-3

Chicago, April 12 (AP).—The Chicago Cubs hammered 22 hits to maul the Chicago White Sox, 15-3, in the opener of a four-game exhibition city series before 2554 fans at Comiskey Park today.

Veteran Paul Derringer apparently won the right to hurl the season opener for the Cubs against the St. Louis Cardinals next Tuesday when he held the White Sox to a pair of singles in the first five innings. Hank Wyse finished on the mound for the Cubs, yielding five hits and the three pale-hose tallies.

Thornton Lee started for the Sox and was thumped for 13 blows in four frames. Shortstop Len Merullo and First Baseman Phil Cavarretta led the Bruins with four singles each, while Third Sacker Stan Hack belted a triple, double and a single.

Second Baseman Don Johnson and Outfielder Frank Secory each pounded three-run doubles in a spree that gave the Cubs five runs in each the third and fourth innings and four in the fifth.

Chicago (N)	005 541 000	15	22	2
Chicago (A)	000 002 001	3	7	4

Derringer, Wyse (6) and Livingston; Lee, J. Johnson (5) and Tresh, Castino.

Three Highs Vie In Track Today

Western High's track team will be host this afternoon in a three-way cinder meet between the Raiders, Roosevelt, and Hyattsville at 4 o'clock.

The Raiders, who ended up fourth last year, have only one returning letter-man, Don Abrams, who came in third in the shot-put and second in the discus throw in last year's interhigh meet. However, with speedy Alvin Garfinkle running the 100 and 220 yard dashes, and Val Johnson and Stan Baum competing in the mile and quarter mile respectively, the Raiders offer a serious threat.

The Raiders boast two returning letter-men whofared pretty well in interhigh last season. Don Gillette won the mile run while Ray Leeth came in second in the hurdles, and these two boys will be the mainstays of Western's team.

Gator Eleven Adds Presbyterian

Gainesville, Fla., April 12 (AP).—The University of Florida Gators have added Presbyterian College of Clinton, S. C., to their home schedule for the 1945 football season, Head Coach Tom Lieb announced today with the approval of the faculty committee on athletics.

The signing of the Presbyterian contract makes four home games for the Gators and boosts the 1945 schedule to nine games.

Presbyterian joins the ranks of newcomers to the Florida schedule along with Vanderbilt and Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

The complete 1945 schedule:
September 22, Maxport Naval Air Station at Gainesville; 29, University of Mississippi in Jacksonville.
October 6, Tulane in New Orleans; 13, Vanderbilt in Gainesville; 19, Miami University in Miami; 27, Southwest Louisiana Institute in Gainesville.
November 4, Auburn in Auburn; 10, Georgia in Jacksonville; 17, Presbyterian in Gainesville.

Navy Ace Is Ex-Lion

State College, Pa.—Midshipman Bob Cowell, Navy's newly-elected swim captain, captured the Eastern intercollegiate backstroke title as a freshman at Penn State in 1942. The Pittsburgh youth entered the Naval Academy later that year.

Hurler Is Army-Bound

State College, Pa.—Art Bohard of Frackville, who won two out of two as a freshman pitcher at Penn State last year, has been classified 1-A in the draft and soon will enter the armed services. The 18-year-old is drilling daily with the Lions while awaiting his call.

Baksi Fights May 2

Chicago, April 12 (U.P.)—Promoter Jack Kearns announced today that a 10-round heavyweight bout between Larry Lane, Trenton, N. J., Negro, and Joe Baksi, Kulpmont, Pa., belter, has been rescheduled for May 2 at the Coliseum.

Emms Juits Flyers

St. Louis, April 12 (U.P.).—Manager Hap Emms of the St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey League today resigned for the 1945-46 season. The Flyers finished in last place this year, Emm's first as leader of the club.

Fencing Entries

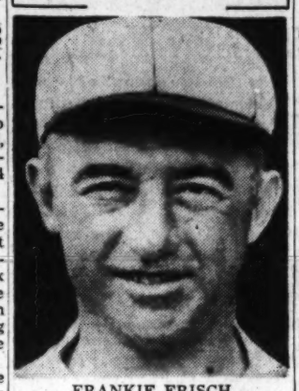
Baltimore, April 12 (AP).—Entries for the men's Maryland open foil, epee and saber fencing tournament, which will be held Sunday, close tomorrow midnight.

Cager Elected Prexy

State College, Pa.—Harold Rahn of Palmerton, 17-year-old basketball luminary, has been elected president of his class at the Pennsylvania State College.

Frisch Returns

Pirate Clan Is Optimistic As Race Nears



FRANKIE FRISCH

Pittsburgh, April 12 (AP).—Sizing uphis 1945 squad as "the best in seven years," President Bill Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates exuded confidence over their pennant prospects today as fearsome Frankie Frisch quit his sickbed and returned to the managerial post.

"We have our best squad since 1938," the shrewd, dapper club owner said after watching the fast-stepping Bucs work out at Muncie, Ind.

"Counting the opposition, this is the finest chance we've had in seven years. The boys need only a final few days of workouts under the watchful eye of Frisch, who is getting over his arthritis."

Have "Pennant Fever"

Contrasting with the blues most club owners have been crying this year, the normally conservative Benswanger said his entire team, from the lowly batboy to grizzled and ancient Coach Honus Wagner is imbued with "pennant fever."

This doesn't spring solely from the fact that the Bucs finished second last year for the first time since 1938, when they just missed the pennant.

While other clubs have been hit hard by the draft, the Pirates have almost every veteran back from last year except warworkers Al Rubeling, Ray Starr and Pete Coscarart.

Of course, the draft calls of pitcher Fred Ostermueller, third basema nBob Elliott and catcher Hank Camelli are still hanging fire, but stacked against these possible losses, Benswanger has three rookiees up from Albany, N. Y., who "look exceptionally promising."

Likes Bill Rodgers

In camp I liked especially the work of Bill Rogers, a left handed power hitter; Vic Barnhart, lithe infielder who is gunning for a shortstop berth, and Al Gionfriddo in the outfield," he said.

Also, acquisition of portsider Al Gerheauser in a trade with the Phillies for Vince DiMaggio bolstered the mound staff considerably.

Twenty-one game winner Rip (Blooper Ball) Sewell, plus right handers Max Butcher and Nick Strincevich, provide the Pirates with a set of starting pitchers that should keep oppositon batters plenty worried, the Buc owner opined.

Bucs Release Gilmore

Pittsburgh, April 12 (AP).—President William E. Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates today announced release of Pitcher Leonard Gilmore to the Garland Club of the Pacific Coast League to complete the deal for Ken Gables. The Bucs also paid Oakland an undisclosed sum for Pitcher Gables.

Houck Is Back on Job

State College, Pa.—Leo Houck, veteran boxing coach who went to Greenland three months ago as an Army sports consultant, has returned to his duties as physical education instructor at the Pennsylvania State College. He will serve as Coach Joe Bedenk's baseball aide again this spring.

2 Games Set In Interhigh Series Today

By Newton Bowers
Post Staff Writer

More action is on hand today in the Interhigh Baseball League as the four remaining nines inaugurate their campaigns. McKinley Tech's Trainers test Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Roosevelt, while Coolidge's Colts journey to Anacostia to play the Indians. Both are set for 4 o'clock.

The series got off to a flying start last Tuesday as Eastern Ramblers laced Western's Red Raiders, 13-5, and Wilson's Green Tiger's came from behind to edge Central's rugged Vikings, 3-2, in a thriller.

Eastern, by virtue of its rollicking victory over the defending loop champion, Western, has been installed an early-season favorite, but Coolidge looks to have produced a serious contender.

Coolidge Shares Power

The Colts, who thus far have displayed plenty of power at the plate and virtually flawless fielding, shouldn't find much trouble in getting over the Anacostia hump, and if they do, they'll go in a deadlock with four teams for first place.

Coolidge, under the direction of Archie Neer, Woodrow Wilson transfer, seems to have superior pitching to most local schools—meaning Buck (Bobo) Henry, 6-feet, 4-inch right-hander who can hurl one of the most respected fast balls in these parts.

Henry, all-round athlete who has hopes of filling a Navy uniform soon, starts his second year on the Colts' pitching staff. He was noted last year for his blinding fast ball—then the limit to his hurling talents—but has come up with some tricky curves this season.

Buck notched a one-hitter against Devitt Prep in the Colts' opener a couple of weeks back, and held Bethesda-Chevy Chase to a pair of singles in three innings. The stellar right-hander will probably be called upon to start against Tommy Nolan's boys today.

Tech Material Good

Tech is not to be overlooked, either. The Trainers have a lot of good material on hand, according to Coach Bob Walker, and show plenty of fight—as the case when they came from behind in late innings to nose out Episcopal in their opener last week.

The northeast school has a top-flight moundsman in Bobby Liggett, who works at his best under pressure. Liggett will have plenty support at the plate and afield with such players as Clarence Drayer and Bill Petty back on the squad.

Roosevelt had a pretty stiff jolt in the graduation toll, which included Nick Argyropoulos, all-high backstop and one of the city's better hitters. The Rough Riders will have to have a heavy grip on the saddle horn if they want to throw the Trainers.

Gen. Bell Hooks 39-Lb. Pompano in Pacific Area

Brig. Gen. Marcus B. Bell, assistant division commander of the Ely-city-first "Wildcat" Division, recently caught what is believed to be a world record Pompano off an island somewhere in the Pacific where the division is at a rehabilitation camp.

General Bell landed the 39-pound fish in a boat after a 20-minute battle.

Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, division commander, and Capt. Bennett T. Waites, jr., General Mueller's aide, who made up the fishing party, said that the previous world record catch in pompano weighed 30 pounds.

Rites Held for Cather, Former Big Leaguer

Charleston, Md., April 12 (AP).—Funeral services were held today at Aikin, Md., for Theodore P. (Ped) Cather, 55, former major league baseball player, who died Monday.

Cather, an outfielder, was one of George Stallings "miracle men" of the 1914 Boston Braves team which won the National League pennant and defeated the Philadelphia Athletics in four games of the World Series.

He also played with the St. Louis Cardinals and with the Oakland club in the Pacific Coast League.

He operated a general store here and was a member of the town commission.

How Cardinals Will Line Up for Defense of Flag

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

CARRY PENNANT HOPES—Here's the 1945 edition of the World Champion St. Louis Cardinals as will be presented in the opening game of the National League next week. Manager Billy Southworth will send them to bat in the following order: Augie Bergamo, rightfield; Johnny Hopp, centerfield; Red Schoendienst leftfield; Walker Cooper, catcher; Ray Sanders, first base; Whitey Kurowski, third base; Martin Marion, shortstop, and Emil Verban, second base. Except for Bergamo and Schoendienst it is last year's championship combination.

W-M, Gallaudet Track Teams Vie Tomorrow

Williamsburg, Va., April 12 (AP).—William and Mary inaugurates its home spring sports schedule here Saturday with a tennis matchc and a track meet, the netters meeting the strong University of North Carolina racquet squad while the harriers take on Gallaudet.

The Indians have just returned home from a successful tennis tour of the North during which they met the Army, Navy and New York University. The netters, sparked by Bernard Bartzen and Brenden Macken, showed in the jaunt North that they are not to be pushed around on the courts this season.

Track Coaches Glen Knox and Marvin Bass are rather gloomy as regards the prospects for victory Saturday. The Tribe has a green track squad this season and while little is known of Gallaudet, even this fact has failed to cheer up the mentors. "We'll do the best we can, but our boys are awfully green," was the joint comment.

Outstanding candidates on the team are Bob Sherry and Buddy Canoles, in the sprints; Denver Mills in the 100 and low hurdles; Vito Ragazzo in the hurdles; Dewey Naston in the 440; Eric Brown in the high and broad jumps; Al Lang in the broad and pole vault, and Chester Mackiewicz in the high jump.

Weight standouts include Mackiewicz and Bob DeForest in the shotput, discus and pavelin; Henry Shook in the discus, and Mills and Maston in the javelin. Mackiewicz, who broke a number of high school weight records in Illinois, is expected to be a star in this department.

CoastGirls Favored In National Swim

Chicago, April 12 (U.P.).—The six-girl San Francisco Chrystal plunge team, led by record-smashing Ann Curtis, are strong favorites to win the National Women's A. A. U. team swimming title when the championship matches open at the Town Club tomorrow. They will continue through Sunday.

Miss Curtis, phenomenal 19-year-old San Francisco native, is considered the greatest feminine swimmer this country has ever produced. She holds 18 American records and two world titles as well as the 220- and 440-yard A. A. U. championships, which she will be defending this weekend.

Gallery to Assist MacPhail With N.Y.

New York, April 12 (AP).—Tom Gallery, general manager of the Brooklyn Tiger football team, has been engaged as assistant to President Larry MacUhail of the New York Baseball Yankees, it was announced today.

The Sports Patrol:

Calumet, Ready for Racing, Ships Tear to Churchill Downs

By Oscar Fraley

New York, April 12 (U.P.).—Calumet Farm earned an all-time record $601,660 in purses last year and the news that Warren Wright has shipped a "fit" Twilight Tear to Churchill Downs indicates that the turf's new royal family is ready for racing resumption.

Along with the Tear went a band of swift stablemates and the odds are that Wright is pointing for his third Kentucky Derby victory. Twilight Tear, the horse of the year in 1944 while winning $167,555, is not of course eligible for the run for the roses. She was the best 3-year last season but stood in her stall as Wright's Pensive took the Derby.

It is pretty evident however, that Wright and Trainer Ben Jones have some surprises on hand from the bumper crop of 3-year-olds which wintered at their Lexington, Ky., farm and have not been to the post since they reached the 3-year-old Derby age on January 1.

Wrights "Family of Turf"

The Wright string has been making the baking powder clan the new royal family of the turf ever since 1940 when the Wright money winnings put Calumet Farm third on the annual list of prize winners. Calumet took over the lead in 1941 when its thoroughbreds, led by the mighty Whirlaway, thundered home with a new world record for earnings in one year of $475,091. The stable dropped to second place the following year but again assumed the lead in 1943 with earnings of $267,915.

Last season, Calumet Farm proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that it had the greatest stable in the history of the American turf as its bluebloods captured 60 races—the majority of them high priced stake events. It also had 40 seconds and 23 thirds.

The ace of the barn of course was the Tear. The fleet filly won 14 of 17 races, 11 of them in a row. Her earnings were better by $6000 than those of Pensive, the Wright colt which banked $64,675 in winning the Derby and $60,075 in taking the Preakness for earnings of $161,325.

America's Greatest Stable

The Wright campaigners, including such other stars as Mar-Kell, Sun Again, Twosy and Miss Keeneland, gave the stable four stake victories within eight days as they romped home in the Derby, Dixie, Preakness and Pimlico Oaks.

Ever since he abandoned trotters and pacers in 1932, Wright has been constructing what now has become America's greatest stable. His 1200-acre farm is one of the finest, if not the finest, in the bluegrass country. He has placed the emphasis on breeding and the payoff has been tremendous for Wright admits that "the farm has been paying its own way for quite a few years."

That's the combination the other stables will have to beat when racing resumes and it's a tough one to lick for Warren Wright and Calumet Farm have been far from idle since the mutuel machines were blacked out.

Md. Farm Boy, Potent Hitter, Sights Majors

By John F. Chandler

Frederick, Md., April 12 (AP).—There's another husky Maryland farm boy swinging a potent bat down the baseball trail blazed by such fence busters as Jimmie Foxx, Babe Ruth, Home Run Baker, Charlie Keller and Bill Nicholson.

He's Ira Marvin (Buck) Houck, a big 185-pound left fielder from Woodsboro, who worked the night shift in an airplane plant, practiced during the day with the Philadelphia Athletics in springing training, then went out in his first year of organized baseball to lead the Class B Interstate League in hitting.

Buck was just a bat boy 10 years ago with Woodsboro's team in the Frederick County League, and he watched a guy named King Kong Keller start his career at second base with the rival Middletown club.

Asked A's for Tryout

A year ago this spring, after playing with Woodsboro in the Maryland State League, Buck dropped into the Athletics' training camp at Frederick and asked for a tryout.

Connie Mack gave him a uniform, and Coach Lena Blackburne took a fancy to the 6-foot 3-inch recruit, helping him smooth off the rough spots.

Houck worked the night shift at the Fairchild Aircraft Plant at Hagerstown, commuting from his home 30 miles away each day, and working out with the As in the afternoon.

When Blackburne went to manage Lancaster, Pa ,of the Interstate Loop he took Buck along, and the farm boy rewarded his tutor by leading the circuit in hitting, with a .356 average in 140 games.

Wants With Toronto

"I have asked Mr. Back to send me to Toronto this year," Houck said today, "because I think the experience with the International League team will be better than probably sitting on the Athletics' bench."

Blackburne says Houck has possibilities of being a fine ball player, is fast and covers a lot of territory in the outfield.

If he goes to Toronto and has a good year, another Marylander probably will break into the majors to stay next season.

Four Considered For Hawks Post

Chicago, April 12 (AP).—Four candidates are being considered for the manager's post of the Chicago Black Hawks National League hockey team, left vacant when Paul Thompson resigned April 4, President Bill Tobin announced today.

Tobin said a successor will not be named for three or four weeks. He said Johnny Gottselig, current "unofficial manager" and coach of the Hawks is receiving every consideration, but that the names of the other prospects cannot be released because they are "connected with other National League clubs."

"Two of the four prospects played in the National Hockey League this season," Tobin said.

Cage Trial Set May 7

Brooklyn, April 12 (AP).—Trial of Harvey Stemmer and Henry Rosen, charged with conspiracy in last winter's Brooklyn College betting scandal, today was set for May 7. The trial was delayed while Judge Samuel S. Letbowitz conducted a John Doe proceedings of Kings County intercollegiate athletics.

Flock Chances In N. L. Poor, Still Building

By Leo H. Petersen

New York, April 12 (U.P.).—The championship pennants which Branch Rickey believes he eventually will bring to Brooklyn won't start flying on the Ebbets Field flag pole this year.

For the man who built the St. Louis Cardinals into the greatest baseball dynasty in National League history is only in the midst of his Brooklyn rebuilding program. The war, among other things, is going to retard his plans indefinitely, but whatever the future holds in store for the fans of dear old Flatbush this much is certain—they won't be cheering a championship club this year.

On paper, at least, the Dodgers figure to have a pretty tough fight to stay out of the National League cellar. They came close to it last year, finishing only a game and a half ahead of Philadelphia.

Dodgers Slipping

The team has been slipping ever since it won the pennant in 1941. It finished a close second to the Cardinals in 1942 and then Rickey took over from Larry MacPhail. It was third place in 1943, then dropped to seventh last year. Neither Rickey nor his field manager, Leo Durocher, contemplate that the Dodgers will drop any lower. As a matter of fact, they think they have a chance of finising in te first division. In that belief, they are practically alone.

Only four members of that 1941 pennant winning club are still with the team—Dixie Walker, the batting champion; Augie Galan, outfielder who will play first base this year; Pitcher Curt Davis and Catcher Mickey Owen, who will be with the team only a short time before being called into the armed services.

Most of the youths on which Rickey is basing his rebuilding program are in the service so the Dodgers collectively this season are going to be a bunch of baseball "Joes." Not many of them figure to stick in the post-war major leagues.

In the meantime, Rickey is determined to make the best of things.

Things Not Bright

Those things don't look too bright. Durocher himself plans to open the season at second base with Galan on first, Tom Brown, a 17-year-old with an uncertain arm, or Mike Sandlock, a rookie, at short and Bill Hart, up from New Orleans at third. It isn't a major league infield.

Walker, Louis Olmo and Morris Aderholt, who hit .289 with Montreal last year, will be the starting outfield. The No. 1 outfield and infield utility men will be Stan Bordagaray and Elmer (Red) Durrett, another Montreal graduate. Ed Stankey will take over for Durocher at second after he reports and gets in shape.

When Owen is inducted it will leave the catching to Clyde Sukeforth and Ray Hayworth, both far past their prime, and Rookie Stan Andrews.

Davis is expected to be the No. 1 pitcher, with Hal Gregg, Ben Chapman, Tom Seats and Vic Lombardi scheduled for the other starting roles. Seats who won 25 games with San Francisco last year, and Lombardi, a rookie, are the only left handers on the staff.

Art Herring, if he reports, and Ernest Rudolph, who is holding out for a portion of the money Brooklyn sent to St. Paul for him, are other possible starters. Les Webber will be the chief relief man and from six other rookies Durocher hopes to find at least two other hurlers who in these times of manpower shortages will be able to get by.

Heinicke in Marathon

Boston, April 11 (AP).—The entry of Don Heinicke of Baltimore, who never has been worse than sixth in his last six starts, was included in today's batch that boosted the starting field in the Boston A. A. marathon on April 19 to 42.

Score Twice To Capture Meade Game

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Fort Meade, Md., April 12.—Meeting American League opposition for the first time this year, the Nats bowed in defeat, 7-6, as the Philadelphia Athletics staged a ninth-inning uprising before some 7500 GI witnesses. The Mackmen went into the final stanza a run behind and mixed two doubles, a walk and Fred Vaughn's fourth error for the two tallies that grabbed the game out of the bag.

In keeping with the kind of manpower left to baseball, the winning run was knocked in by Joe Cicero, an outfielder who was let out by the Red Sox in 1930—honest. Cicero, now wearing glasses, cracked a double off the slants of Santiago Ullrich to send Garrison home with the victory score.

Nats Try in Their Half

The Nats tried to get back in the ball game in the ninth. Joe Zardon led off with a single to left and then did a classy bit of base running to go from first to third as George Myatt was being thrown out. He was held there while Eddie Butka was tossed out and Bingo Binks ended it all by grounding to the pitcher Jim Reidy and failing to run it out when Reidy's throw was poor to first.

Pitchers Lack Support

The Nats could have won had they given their pitchers better support. Vaughn made four errors at short and could have been charged with another on an attempted double play. Myatt also came through with a misplay. The Macks had four earned runs.

Dutch Leonard began the Washington pitching and he wasn't exactly a mystery in the first two innings. Houck's single and Hayes' home run into the left center stands produced two runs in the first and three straight singles brought in another in the second.

Leonard left the action with the Nats ahead 4-3 at the end of the third and Ullrich, after allowing the A's to tie the count at 5-all, finally weakened along with his support in the ninth.

The Macks used three hurlers. Lou Kneer started and left the game with Washington ahead, 6-5. Joe Berry took up the task starting the sixth and turned it over to young Jim Reidy for the ninth after giving way to a pinchhitter.

Phila. (A).	AB	R	O	A
Metro,lf	2	0	1	1
Garrison,lf	2	0	0	0
Peck,rf	3	2	0	0
Houck,rf	2	2	0	0
Estalella,cf	3	0	2	0
Cicero,cf	2	1	1	0
Hayes,c	3	1	5	0
Fredi,c	2	0	4	0
Siebert,1b	2	0	5	0
McGhee,1b	2	0	8	0
Hall,2b	4	0	2	3
Busch,ss	2	1	0	2
Wilkins,ss	2	1	1	2
Kell,3b	2	2	0	1
Burns,3b	2	0	1	2
Knerr,p	1	1	0	0
Berry,p	1	1	0	2
Reidy,p	0	0	0	1
*Rosenthal	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	11	27	15

Wash'ton.	AB	R	O	A
Case,cf	4	1	0	1
Zardon,cf	1	1	0	0
Myatt,2b	3	1	4	4
Kuhel,1b	3	2	7	0
Butka,1b	1	0	4	1
Binks,rf	5	2	1	0
Clift,3b	3	1	1	3
Vaughn,ss	4	0	3	5
Powell,lf	4	1	5	0
Evans,c	3	2	0	0
Ferrell,c	1	0	1	0
Leonard,p	2	1	0	2
Ullrich,p	3	0	0	4
Totals	37	11	27	17

*Batted for Berry in ninth.

PHILADELPHIA	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—6
WASHINGTON	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—6	

Runs—Metro, Peck, Hayes, Busch, Kell, Burns, Rosenthal, Myatt (2), Kuhel, Binks, Clift, Evans. Errors—Vaughn (4), Wilkins, Myatt. Runs batted in—Hayes (2), Kell, Peck, Houck, Cicero, Binks (2), Clift (2), Case, Powell. Two-base hits—Evans (2), Kuhel, Kell, Burns, Cicero. Home run—Hayes. Sacrifices—Knerr. Stolen bases—Binks (2). Double plays—Vaughn to Myatt to Kuhel (2); Hall to McGhee, Busks to Vaughn. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 7. Base on balls—Knerr, 2; Berry, 1; Ullrich, 2. Strikeouts—Knerr, 2; Berry, 3. Hits—Leonard, 6 in 6; Berry, 6 in 3. Wild pitches—Leonard (2). Winning pitcher—Berry. Losing pitcher—Ullrich. Umpires—McGowan, Berry, Jones and Boyer.

Pitcher Podgajny Signs With Orioles

Baltimore, April 12 (AP).—Tommy Thomas, manager of the Baltimore Orioles, announced today that Johnny Podgajny, veteran right-handed pitcher, had signed his 1945 contract.

Podgajny, along with Rolly Van Slate, Bobo Palica and George Hooks, is listed as a regular starter for the flock.

Thomas remained here yesterday while Coach Ralph (Red) Kress took the team to Aberdeen and a 5-4 defeat at the hands of the Philadelphia Phillies in 11 innings. The fine fielding of Shortstop Ken (Weasel) Braun, Joe Mellindick's heavy hitting and the creditable mound performance of rookie Ed Henry made up in some measure for the defeat, said Thomas.

Off what he displayed in yesterday's effort the Oriole boss declared he will give Henry further opportunity to prove himself when the Birds play host to Washington Sunday at the Stadium.

Dave Levin to Wrestle Golden Angel Here

Dave Levin, former world's heavyweight wrestling championship claimant and victor over Angelo Savoldi in 29 minutes Wednesday night after a spectacular tangle, yesterday accepted terms with Promoter Joe Turner to meet the Golden Angel. The match will highlight the Turner Arena card Wednesday night.

Schedules Ready For Post Readers

The official American League pocket-size baseball schedule is ready.

Containing days and dates of every club's schedule, with night game notations, these handy booklets are readily available and may be obtained by sending a self-addressed and stamped envelope to The Washington Post Sports Department, or you may pick up your schedule at the counter in The Washington Post lobby, 1337 E st. nw.

Howie Schultz Still Riding Merry-Go-Round

By Jack Hand

Brooklyn, April 12 (AP).—Howie Schultz' muddled athletic career took another dipsy doodle today when the major league first baseman and college basketball star was returned to St. Paul of American Association by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Schultz

Selective Service demands and the lure of a degree from Hamline University must be charged with this latest zany turn and not the Dodgers for Leo Durocher needs a Schultz-style first sacker. He drove in 83 runs for the National League club last year and hit .255.

Schultz was counted out of the Dodgers hopes weeks ago when it was learned he might be acceptable for Army service despite his 6.07 height. However, he was given a deferment by his draft board until he received his Hamline diploma, probably in June.

Unable to join the Brooks but free to play with St. Paul, his home town and also the site of Hamline, Deacon Branch Rickey shipped Echultz back to the minors on a 24-hour recall. He will be available for all the Saints' home tilts and possibly Sundays on the road until June.

Appearance of the giant-sized first baseman on the Hamline basketball team last winter stirred up a controversy in the east, resulting in cancellation of at least one game and a frown of disapproval from the AAU. Hamline also had another pro baseball player on its club but both were eligible under the Minnesota conference rules.

Tommy Brown, 17-year-old Dodger shortstop, also was optioned to St. Paul on the same 24-hour recall basis in another move surprising to baseball observers.

Durocher opened spring training with the positive statement, "Brown is my shortstop, period." Yesterday he replaced him with Mike Sandlock, and today he sent him packing to the minors for more experience. Brown's scatter arm had caused much worry among the flatbush faithful and it was evident he could stand a year at least in lower class ball.

Just in case Sandlock fails, Rickey brought up Ervin Palica, a 17-year-old lad from Lomita, Calif., by way of the Montreal Royals. Palica took part in the all America boy's game at the polo grounds last year as a pitcher but Rickey moved him over to shotstop during the Bear Mountain training period.

Bridgewater Nine To Play April 24

Bridgewater, Va., April 12 (AP). Bridgewater's Eagles, swamped by the University of Virginia in their first start last week at Charlottesville, 20-0, take on their second opponent of the season next Saturday, April 21, when they meet Elizabethtown College here.

The Eagles this season find they are more Eaglets. Only one letter man has returned, Bob Houff, who alternates at first base and behind home plate doing the the receiving. J. D. Robertson, another letterman from last year, broke his ankle earlier but may be back by May.

Most of the pitching for the Eagles will be done by Victor Huffman, a returned serviceman who has never pitched before. Relief hurlers are Byrd Teter and Lester Rudy, and both are novices.

The Bridgewater schedule:
April 21, Elizabethtown College; 24, Lynchburg College, there.
May 5, Lynchburg College, here; 8, Randolph-Macon College, there; 9, Medical College of Virginia at Richmond; 12, Alumni, here (tentative); 18, Elizabethtown College, there, and 22, University of Virginia, here.

TERRY

SWING ASHORE, TERRY! ...THE MAST OF A VESSEL IS SHOWING ABOVE THE TREES... IT MUST BE AT ANCHOR AROUND THE BEND!
THIS RIVER SEEMS TO HAVE SEVERAL OUTLETS TO THE SEA... WHY COULDN'T AN OCEAN-BOUND JUNK SAIL UP ONE AND INTERCEPT THE FOOD BOATS BOUND FOR A JAP-HELD TOWN ON THE MAIN STREAM BELOW?
SORT OF A HIJACK DEAL? IN THAT CASE, SUCH A CRAFT WOULD BE NO FRIEND OF THE JAPS!
RIGHT, TERRY! IT IS A TRICK THE DRAGON LADY USED WHEN SHE WAS A--AH--IN BUSINESS BEFORE THE WAR...
OH--WHAT YOU ALMOST SAID...
WHEN IS A PIRATE NOT A PIRATE? ANSWER: WHEN SHE IS BEAUTIFUL AND ON OUR SIDE AGAINST THE JAPS! --EVEN IF SHE DOES GO IN FOR KIDNAPING PILOTS!
DO YOU ENJOY SEEING ME WRITHE UNDER THE WHIP YOU HOLD?
YOU HEAR THE DARNDEST THINGS ON THESE NIGHT BOATS!

MARY WORTH

THE YOUNG MAN INSISTED ON HOLDING THE WIRE, LYRIC! ..SAID HE MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO CALL LATER..!
MATT..DO YOU MIND..LETTING ME TAKE THE CALL HERE ALONE?..I THINK IT'S...SORT OF PERSONAL!
IF YOU PREFER..! OF COURSE!
I'LL GO IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM AND..CLOSE THE DOOR!
HELLO!...FRANKIE!..ARE YOU CRAZY?..YOU LITTLE MORON! CALLING ME HERE!

MICKEY FINN

I THOUGHT WE WERE GOING OVER TO THE JAIL TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS! WHAT ARE WE GOING IN HERE FOR?
I WANT SOME REAL GOOD PORTRAITS OF YOU FOR THE PRESS--AND THIS FELLOW DOES FINE WORK!
J. Hampden Tuttle PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO
I'LL WANT FIVE OR SIX DIFFERENT SHOTS OF HIM!
HMMM! I'M AFRAID YOU CAN'T EVEN HAVE ONE!
WHY NOT?
I COULDN'T AFFORD TO RISK IT! MY CAMERA IS HIGHLY SENSITIVE--
--AND IN THESE TIMES IT WOULD BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO GET IT REPAIRED!

MYRTLE

LOOK, MYRTLE! I'LL FLIP MY NICKEL. HEADS, WE SPEND IT. TAILS, I PUT IT IN MY BANK.
CAN YOU SEE IT?
YES! IT'S TAILS!
THEN WHY WORRY? WE COULDN'T SPEND IT, ANYHOW!
RUDLEY FISHER 4-13

DIXIE DUGAN

(SIGH) I FEEL MUCH BETTER ABOUT NEW YORK NOW THAT I'VE GOTTEN INTO THE SWING OF THINGS AND AM--I--TIRED--
YOU MUST BE--I'LL SEE YOU TOMORROW
BETTER STILL--AM I FIRED ?! I DON'T THINK YOUR BROTHER AND THE OTHERS THINK I CAN DESIGN AFTER MY INABILITY TO PRODUCE ONE SINGLE IDEA--
WELL--THEY WERE DISAPPOINTED
IT'S ALL MY FAULT, HOWEVER--I DIDN'T GIVE YOU MUCH TIME TO GET SETTLED--PERHAPS YOU CAN GET IDEAS FOR MY NEXT SHOW
NEXT SHOW??
DO I STILL HAVE TIME FOR THIS SHOW??
???

DON WINSLOW

MEANWHILE IN THE WHISPS LABORATORY
SO THE GREAT CRIME DESTROYER WINSLOW BECOMES UNRULY! WELL, I'LL FIX THAT!
THIS EGYPTIAN MUMMY COFFIN'LL KEEP YOU OUT OF MISCHIEF!
IN THE MEANTIME
WHERE CAN IT BE?
NOW WHAT?
4-13-43
OH BOY..HERE'S THE TRAIL AGAIN! HOPE IT HOLDS OUT!
YOU AND ME BOTH!

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

SURPRISE, MUMMY! MAYBE CHIEF WAHOO WILL TEACH ME TO BE AN INDIAN SCOUT!--SO I PUT ON THE COSTUME I WORE IN "FLOWER OF THE PRAIRIE"
THAT'LL BE LOVELY, PENNY, DEAR!
RUN ALONG WAHOO! I'LL BE BUSY SETTING UP FOR SOME INTERIOR SHOTS!
OF COURSE, MRS. MACBETH WILL TAKE PART IN YOUR GAMES, TOO?
NATURALLY, MRS. ROYAL! I NEVER LET PENNY OUT OF MY SIGHT!
UGH! FIRST THING WAHOO GONNA TEACH YOU BE HOW TO HIDE FROM HYENA!
SAUNDERS & GAGGON

WINNIE WINKLE

I WISH THAT JEWELER WOULDN'T OF TOLD ME THIS VANITY WAS WORTH $12,000! NOW, I'M SCARED TO CARRY IT!!!
BUT SOMETHING ELSE HAS ME WORRIED, DAISY!
WHERE DOES MR. BEN DEY GET THE MONEY TO GIVE AWAY $12,000 BAUBLES?
GOSH! YOU DON'T MEAN...??
UH-HUH! BIG-TIME, INTERNATIONAL JEWEL THIEVES ARE OFTEN SMOOTH, SPORTY SPENDERS, Y' KNOW!!
GOOD NIGHT! THIS VANITY MIGHT BE STOLEN!!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

WHEN I HEARD OF THE PHANTOM MUSKETEER I SUSPECTED GASTON, MY SERVANT...HE HAS ACCESS TO MY COLLECTION!
THE "MUSKETEER" CALLED HIS LACKEY, GASTON!
MAY I SEE YOUR MUSEUM, LORD HUMPHERY?
MEANWHILE, IN THE HIDDEN CELLAR STABLE...
TH' MUSKETEER SAID TH' ROPE HE CLIMBED WAS TH' ONLY WAY OUT...BUT THESE STAIRS LEAD SOMEWHERE'S..
HMM! WONDER WHY HE TOOK TH' HARD WAY? THIS SECRET DOOR OPENS INTO LORD HUMPHERY'S MUSEUM!

DONALD DUCK

BANG! THUMP!
YES, I'M THE GUY DOWNSTAIRS, AND I CAN'T SLEEP! QUIET DOWN!
4-13
THUD! THUMP! BANG!
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OKAY, MAC, GET BACK T' WORK!

NEW NATS PLANE — Cabin interior of the new Naval Air Transport Service passenger plane—a Douglas R5D Skymaster—which carries from 36 to 44 persons.

LUZON HIGHWAY—A weapons carrier and a salvaged Australian armored car carry Red Cross comfort items down the Manila plain to troops battling Japs on Luzon, P. I.

BOYS! *Inquire about the good Post delivery routes now open. Phone NAtional 4200, Extension 236*

CRANBERRY BOGGS

SPEAKING FOR ILLUSTRIOUS RAOUL DABBE--UNFORTUNATE CONDITIONS WILL THAT WE WITHDRAW FROM THE FIELD OF HONOR, OFFER SURRENDER IN MOST HUMBLE APOLOGIES.
WE ACCEPTS SAME!! NOW, SCRAM WITH YER "WASH-OUT"-- HE IS STILL SHAKIN' LIKE A EEL WITH TH' PALSY
HOORAY!! WE WON, CRAN! TH' ANCIENT MARINER KNEW THESE FLARE PISTOLS WOULD SERVE AS A BLUFF!
UH-HUH, THAT FINE OL' GENT SURE HAD HIS NETS SET WHEN TH' GOOD LORD WAS DISHIN' OUT BRAINS!
YEAH, BUT WOT IF DABBE HAD KNOWN THAT THEY WERE ONLY FLARE PISTOLS?
TH' ANCIENT MARINER TOOK CARE OF THAT, TOO--LOOK, THEY AIN'T EVEN LOADED!

JOE PALOOKA

THIS MOTOR WAS NEVER TOUCHED, AN' THERE'S PLENTY OF GAS IN THESE DRUMS.
BOY--SHE'S GORGEOUS!
STAY HERE--AS I WAS SAYIN'--THERE'S PROB'LY ENOUGH T'GET US TO LAND--WE GOTTA BE CAREFUL--NOT GET IN JAP TERRITORY--THAT IS IF WE FIND ANY LAND--
WHAT'S TH' HURRY--WE MIGHT GIT LOST--AWRIGHT SO WE ARE LOST--BUT--YER RIGHT ABOUT JAPS--AN' BESIDES I LIKE IT HERE.
MELODY--WHICH--WAY--WE GO--NO JAPS--YOU KNOW WHERE WE FIND MERIKANS?
OKAY--VERRY--FAH.
WHUF

THE SEA HOUND

YOU WIN INDIANS WITH WHITE MAN JAMBI!
I KNOW--
MEDICINE MAN JEALOUS!
RIGHT NOW HE'S TRYING TO PERSUADE THE CHIEF TO KILL US!
IT EASY TO ESCAPE!
EASY?
HOW?
YOU MAKE MORE MAGIC!
THAT'D BE EASY, IF I WERE REALLY A MAGICIAN--THE TROUBLE IS, I'M NOT!

SUPERMAN

SO--YOUR SCIENTIFIC MIND REJECTS THE POSSIBILITY THAT I OVERHEARD YOUR WHISPER BY MEANS OF SUPER-HEARING?
PRECISELY! IT WAS A SIMPLE MATTER OF LIP READING.
BAH! A FACILE EXPLANATION TO BOLSTER YOUR OVER-RATED SCIENCE. BUT THERE ARE OTHER THINGS YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO EXPLAIN AWAY SO EASILY, PROFESSOR!
WHAT, FOR EXAMPLE, PROFESSOR?
SUPERMAN'S INVULNERABILITY, FOR EXAMPLE. WHAT YOUNG GILMORE CITED IN HIS TERM PAPER THAT YOU, IN YOUR DISBELIEF, MARKED ZERO.!
INVULNERABILITY, EH? I'M GLAD YOU BROUGHT THAT UP.!
IF YOU'LL JUST STEP OVER TO THE PHYSICS LABORATORY WITH ME, GENTLEMEN, I'VE A LITTLE DEVICE THERE THAT SHOULD END THIS TALK OF INVULNERABILITY ONCE AND FOR ALL!

NAPOLEON

7 Appointed To Controllers Institute Posts

By S. Oliver Goodman

Seven Washingtonians have been honored by appointments to national committees of the Controllers Institute of America for the coming year, according to F. Charles Brown, president of the District of Columbia Control.

Committees to which they have been named and the local men follow:

Federal legislation, Harold G. Haydon of Potomac Electric Power Co.; executive, William R. Little, the Evening Star Co.; postwar controllership problems, Ralph E. Heitmuller, Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Social Security procedure, Raymond G. Lochiel, Pennsylvania Central Airlines; technical information and research, Robert J. Garner, Engineering & Research Corp.; war contract termination policies and procedure, William G. Carroll, Engineering & Research Corp., and education, Henry W. Herzog, George Washington University.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Has 23,695 Policies Here

The annual pamphlet report of the New York Life Insurance Co., released here yesterday, shows the 100-year-old company had 23,695 policies outstanding in Washington as of December 31, 1944, for an aggregate volume of $59,089,065. New insurance sold here last year totaled $3,135,700.

Washington agents last night attended a buffet supper, commemorating centennial day of the company. District Manager Earl D. Krewson pointed out that New ork Life cancelled plans for a 100th anniversary celebration because "in these war days a big national celebration would certainly be out of place."

Bond Terms Emphasized

Terms of the marketable issues to be sold in the Seventh War Loan were emphasized yesterday in a special memorandum by the District of Columbia War Finance Committee.

Individuals only will be eligible to purchase the Treasury 1½ per cent issue due in 1950, the committee said. Individuals are defined as including partnerships (other than dealers and brokers) and personal trust accounts.

Not eligible to purchase the 1½ per cent issue are personal holding companies, corporate trusts, bonus funds, pension funds or similar aggregations of individuals. States and municipalities also are excluded.

The committee also emphasized that subscriptions in excess of $1,000 from all nonbank investors other than individuals must include accrued interest to June 18 or such later date during the drive as full payment is received.

Names Four New Directors

Four new directors were elected by shareholders of the Northern Liberty Building Association, according to Secretary Edmund M. Emmerich. They are: Charles E. Krey, Robert A. Humphries, Frank T. Mitchell and H. Stanley Stine.

All other directors were reelected and in turn renamed all officers, including William C. Zimmerman as president. Secretary Emmerich reported that assets currently are $6,743,000, a new high for the 54-year-old Washington loan institution.

Bank Dividend Voted

President Bruce Baird of National Savings & Trust Co. yesterday announced that directors had declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on capital stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 21.

Airlines Issue Sold

Stockholders of Northwest Airlines subscribed for substantially all of the 178,190 shares of new common offered them on a prorate basis for the purpose of furnishing funds for acquisition of new equipment, the underwriters announced yesterday.

Financial circlest heard yesterday Alleghany Corp. will ask Series A preferred stockholders to authorize and increase in capital indebtednes up to 15 million dollars at their annual meeting May 2. The new capital would be used for additional investment and other purposes.

Earnings Statements

Libby, McNeill & Libby, food canners, reports earnings for the year ended March 3, 1945, were $3,152,506, equal to 87 cents per share, compared with $3,345,268, or 92 cents per share, the previous 12 months. Sales totaled $110,737,232, up $18,365,236 from the previous year.

Crown Central Petroleum Corp., Baltimore, reports 1944 net profit of $1,040,303, equal to $1.25 per share on common, against 1943 net of $467,413, or 56 6cents a share.

Fruehauf Trailer Co. reports for 1944 net profit of $2,005,203, equal to $4.29 a common share, compared with $2,237,842, or $5.22 a share, in 1943.

Noranda Mines, Ltd. reports for 1944 net profit of $9,238,374, equal to $4.12 a share, compared with $11,601,749, or $5.18 a share, in 1943.

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Co. reports for 1944 net profit of $740,452, equal to $2.15 a share, compared with $972,626, or $2.82 a share, in 1943.

Hiram Walker & Gooderham and Worts, Ltd., reports for six months ended February 28 net profit in Canadian dollars of $4,213,907, equal to $5.45 a common share, against $4,019,361, or $5.18 a share, in the like period a year earlier.

Commodity Index

New York, April 12.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale prices index of 35 commodities today advanced to 108.45; previous day, 108.42; week ago, 108.61; month ago, 108.86; year ago, 107.28.

	1945	1944	1943	1942
High	108.87	108.73	107.54	103.22
Low	108.15	106.05	103.43	98.54

(1926 average equals 100.)

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 1,060,000 shares; previous day, 1,060,000; we kago, 683,850; year ago, 659,590; two years ago, 1,391,520; January 1 to date, 106,110,463; year ago, 68,713,774; two years ago, 101,450,071.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, April 12.

	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
30 Inds.	158.47	159.14	157.89	158.48	+0.42
20 Rrs	53.08	53.23	52.70	52.74	—0.17
15 Utils.	28.33	28.46	28.15	28.24	—0.05
65 Stks	58.97	59.22	58.70	58.87	+0.04

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 72,160; railroads, 77,520; utilities, 63,762; 65 stocks, 213,382.

	Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	2	64½	64½	64½	...
ACF-Brfll Mot.	28	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Adams Exp	13	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Addressog-Mult	3	23¾	23¼	23¼	...
Air Reduction	14	46⅝	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	7	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Alleghany Cp.	92	3¼	3	3	...
Alleghany pf.	24	42½	42	42	...
Alleg pr pf	6	64¾	64	64	...
Alleg Lud Stl.	10	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
Allen Indust.	5	17	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye	6	157½	156¾	156¾	+ ¾
Allied Kid	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Allied Mills	4	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Allied Strs	45	25¾	24¾	25	...
Allied St pf.	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg	12	44¾	44	44¾	...
Allis-Ch Mfg pf	2	118¼	118¼	118¼	...
Alpha P Cem	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	...
Amal Leather	1	4½	4½	4½	...
Amerada Pet.	3	118	117	118	+ 2½
Am Can Del	4	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
Am Airlines	13	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¾
Am Bank Note	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	...
Am Bosch	7	19½	19½	19½	...
Am Brake Sh.	6	44	43½	44	...
Am Cable & R	32	12¾	12	12¼	+ ¼
Am Can	4	95¾	95¾	95¾	...
Am Car & Fdy	6	44¾	43¾	43¾	— ¾
Am C & F pf	1	102½	102½	102½	...
Am Ch & Cab	5	29¼	29	29	...
Am Colortyle	3	17¾	17¼	17¼	...
Am Crystal S.	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
Am Distill.	10	33¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Am Encaus Til	11	4¼	4¾	4¼	...
Am European	1	13½	13½	13½	...
Am Export Ln.	9	31½	31½	31½	...
Am & For Pow	10	3¾	3½	3¾	...
A & F P $6 pf	13	96	94½	96	+ 1½
A & F P $7 pf	8	101	101	101	...
A & F P $7 pf	4	24¼	23¾	24	...
Am-Hawaii SS.	1	41½	41½	41½	...
Am Hide & Lea	4	5¾	5½	5¾	...
Am Home Pd.	3	74½	74½	74½	...
Am Ice Co.	2	10	10	10	...
Am Locomot.	33	32¾	32½	32½	...
Am Loco pf	7	110¾	110½	110¾	+ ¼
Am M & Fdy.	13	23½	23½	23½	...
Am M & Met.	1	12¼	12¼	12½	...
Am Metal	3	28	28	28	...
Am Pow & Li	33	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
AmP&L $6 pf	6	72¾	71½	72¾	+ ¾
AmP&L $7 pf	11	66¼	66¼	66¼	...
Am Rad&St S.	66	13½	13¼	13½	...
Am Republic	1	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Am Safety Raz	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	...
Am Seating	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
Am Smelt & R	20	46¾	46	46½	+ ¼
Am Snuff	2	43	42½	43	+ ¼
Am Sti Fdrs	27	31¼	30¾	31	...
Am Stores	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
Am Sugar pf.	1	134	134	134	— 2¼
Am Sumat Tob.	1	32	32	32	...
Am Tel & T.	20	163	162¾	162⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco	5	70	69¾	70	+ 1
Am Tob B	9	72	71½	72	+ 1
AmType Fdrs.	9	14¼	14	14¼	...
Am Viscose	6	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
Am Vitacoo pf	4	119½	119½	119½	...
Am Wat Wks.	99	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Am Woolen	18	10¾	10	10¾	+ ¼
Am Wool pf	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
Am Zinc & S	12	6	6	6	...
Anaconda Cop	38	32½	32	32	— ¼
Anchor Hock Gl	6	33½	33½	33¾	...
Arch-Dan-M	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
Armour & Co.	43	5	4¾	4¾	...
Armour pr pf	2	106½	106½	106½	...
Armstrg Corp.	6	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Arnold Const	1	13	13	13	...
Asad Dry Goods	15	10½	10	10½	...
Atch T & S F	45	91½	90	90¾	— ¼
Atch T&SF pf.	4	109½	109	109½	+ ¼
Atl Coast Line	15	68¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Atl G & W Ind	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
Atl G&WIn pf	1	77½	77½	77½	— 1½
Atl Refining	12	34¾	34	34¼	+ ¼
Atlas Corp.	9	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
Aust Nichols	20	13	12¾	13	...
Autocar Co	3	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Aviation Corp.	73	6	5¾	5¾	...
Bald Loco ct	38	28½	28¾	28¾	...
Balt & Ohio	55	15¾	15¾	15¾	...
Balt & Ohio pf	31	29¼	28	28	...
Bangor & Ar.	3	15¾	15½	15½	...
Barium Stl	10	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil	17	22¾	22	22¾	...
Bath Ir Wks.	8	20	19¾	19¾	...
Bayuk Cigars.	12	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ¼
Beech Aire.	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Beech-Nut Pack	5	16	15¾	15¾	...
Bell Aire	2	14	13¾	13¾	...
Bendix Aviat.	14	51¼	50¼	50¾	...
Benef Ind Ln.	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Ben Ind L pr pf	11	102¾	102¾	102¾	...
Best & Co	4	49	49	49	...
Best Foods	8	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Beth Steel	36	75¾	74½	74¾	...
Beth Steel pf.	2	136¾	136½	136½	...
Black & Decker	1	25	25	25	...
Blaw-Knox	13	14¼	14	14	...
Bliss & Laugh.	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
Boeing Airplane	12	18¼	18	18¼	...
Bohn Al & Br	4	56	56	56	...
Bond Stra	3	47	47	47	+ ¼
Bond Stra pf.	1	120	120	120	+ ¼
Borden Co.	16	36	35¾	35¾	...
Borg-Warner	13	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
Braniff Airw.	47	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
Brewing Co Am	1	51	51	51	...
Bridgeport Brass	11	11½	11½	11½	...
Briggs Mfg	16	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat	9	42	42	42	...
Bklyn Un Gas.	9	27¾	27½	27½	...
Brown Shoe	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Brunswick-Balke	10	27½	27½	27½	...
Bucyrus-Erie	4	14¼	13¾	14	...
Budd Mfg.	18	11	10¾	11	...
Budd Wheel	12	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
Buffalo Forge.	5	25	25	25	+ ¼
Bullard Co	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
Bulova Watch	1	58	58	58	...
Burl Mills new	21	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Burr Add Mach	13	14¾	14½	14½	...
Bush Terminal.	13	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
Butler Bros	11	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	...
Byers (AM) Co	6	18¾	18¼	18¼	...
Byron Jackson.	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
Calif Packing	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	21	1½	1½	1½	...
Calumet & Hec.	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
Campbell Wyant	5	23¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Can Dry G Ale	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Canad Pacific	25	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
Canton Mills	2	50	49½	49½	...
Capital Adm A	9	13¼	13	13	...
Carrier Corp	14	27¼	26¾	26¾	...
Carrier Corp pf	2	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
Case J I Co.	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	...
Caterpil Tractor	12	52	51	51	...
Celanese Corp.	10	48½	48	48¼	+ ¼
Celotex Corp	4	15½	15½	15½	...
Cent Aguirre	14	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
Cent RR N J.	8	11	11	11	...
Cent Viol Sug.	3	25¾	25½	25¾	...
Cerro de Pas.	6	36¾	36¼	36¼	...
Certain-td Prod	57	8¼	8	8¼	...
Chain Belt	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Champ Pap & F	6	31¾	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Chesapk Corp	4	48	48	48	+ 2¼
Chic & Ohio	68	50	49¾	49¾	...
Chi & E Ill.	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	...
Chi & E Ill A.	16	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Chi Great West	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
Chi Grt W pf	3	25¾	25½	25½	...
Chi Mail Order	6	21½	20¾	21½	...
Chi & N W.	42	31¼	31	31	...
Chi & NW rts	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
Chi Pneu Tool	6	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Chi P T cv pf	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
Chickasha C Oil	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
Childs Co.	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
Chrysler Corp.	32	101¾	101	101	...
City Ice & Fuel	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
City Stores	4	13	12¾	13	...
Clark Equip	6	56	56	56	+ ¼
Clev Graph Br	3	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
Climax Molyb	11	39¼	38¾	38¾	...
Cluett Peabody	5	39¾	39½	39½	...
Coca-Cola	2	135	135	135	...
Colgate-Palm-P	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	...
Collins & Aik	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Colo Fuel & Ir	12	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
Colum Br cast A	2	36½	36½	36½	...
Colum G & E	28	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
Col G&E 6% pf	4	98½	98½	98½	...
Colum Carbon	2	98¾	98¾	98¾	...
Colum Carbon	2	98	98	98¼	...
Comi Credit	5	42¼	42¼	42¼	...
Comi Invest Tr	22	47¾	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
Comi Solvents	1	14¼	14	14¼	...
Com with Edis	40	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
Com w & Sou	52	3	3	3	...
Com & Sou pf	5	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
Conde Nast	3	24½	24	24	+ ¼
Congol-Nairn	16	29½	28¾	29½	+ ¼
Consol Cigar	5	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
Cons Edison	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Cons Edison pf	8	108	107¾	107¾	...
Consol F Ind	2	4	4	4	...
Cons F Ind pf	10	31½	30¾	30¾	...
Cons Laundries	3	14	13¾	14	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas	5	37	36¾	36¾	...
Cons RR Cuba pf	4	21	20¾	21	...
Cons Vultee	10	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Cons Vultee pf	6	27	26¾	27	...
Consol'n Coal.	3	21½	21	21	...
Container Corp	6	27¾	27¼	27¼	...
Cont Bak	132	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Cont Can	20	42	40½	42	+ 1¾
Cont Diam Fib	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	...
Cont Ins	11	48¾	48¾	48¾	...
Cont Motors	41	10¾	10¾	10¾	...
Cont Oil Del.	21	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¼
Cont Steel	3	34¼	34	34	...
Cooper-Bess	19	19	18¾	18½	...
Copperweld Stl	3	14½	14	14	...
Corn Products	6	62¾	62¾	62¾	...
Cornell-Dub El	10	19	18¾	18¾	...
Corning Glass	1	138	138	138	...
Coty International	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
Crane Co	73	29¾	29¼	29¼	...
Cream of Wh.	1	27	27	27	...
Crosley Corp.	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
Crown C & S.	6	42¼	42	42	...
Crown Zellerb.	9	22¾	22¼	22½	...
Crucible Steel.	22	44	43¾	44	...
Crucible Stl pf	1	97½	97¼	97¼	...
Cub-Am Sugar.	5	16½	16¾	16½	...
Cudahy Pack	4	29½	29	29½	...
Cuneo Press	2	31	30½	30½	...
Cunning Dr St	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	...
Curtis Publishg	54	10¾	10	10¾	...
Curtis P pr pf	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wr	37	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	...
Curtiss-Wr A.	1	19½	19½	19½	...
Cutler-Ham	8	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
Davega Strs.	14	13	13	13	...
Davison Chem	3	17¾	17¼	17¾	...
Deere & Co.	28	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	10	45¾	45¼	45¾	...
Del Lack & W	38	27	26¾	26¾	...
Denver R G W	10	8¾	8½	8½	...
Detroit Hillsdle	1	68	68	68	...
Diamond Match	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	...
Diam T Mot.	19	20	19¾	19¾	...
Dist Corp-Seag	10	45	45	45	...
Dixie Cup	5	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Doehler Jarvis	9	20¾	19¾	19¾	...
Dome Mines	22	24¾	24¼	24¼	...
Douglas Aircr.	10	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem	3	134½	134¼	134¼	+ 1¼
Dow Chem pf.	1	112½	112½	112½	...
Dresser Indust.	22	28¼	28¼	28¼	...
Dunhill Int	7	14	14	14	...
du Pont de N.	7	163	161	163	+ 2
Eagle Picher.	4	15½	15	15	...
Eastern Air L.	5	8¼	8	8¼	...
East G & Stl.	3	20¾	20	20¾	...
Eastman Kodak	3	176	175¾	176	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg	2	54	54	54	+ ¼
Edis Br Stres.	1	26¼	25½	25½	+ ¼
Elastic Stop N	3	10	10	10	...
El Auto-Lite	8	48½	47¾	48¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat	13	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
El Pwr Lgt	51	5¾	5¾	5½	...
El P&L $7 pf	5	120	119	119	— ½
El Storage Bat	3	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼
El Paso N Gas	5	36	37	38	+ 2
Emerson El M	11	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Emer Rad&Ph.	5	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Eng Pub Serv.	33	16¼	17¾	17¾	...
Equit Off Bldg	14	1½	1½	1½	...
Erie RR	111	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A.	1	73	73	73	...
Eureka V Clnr	3	13½	13¾	13¾	...
Evans Prod	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
Ex-Cell-O	7	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse	6	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar	5	29¾	29¼	29½	+ ¼
Farns Tel & R	9	14½	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Fed Lt&Trac.	1	20	20	20	...
Fed Mng & Sm	2	33½	33¾	33½	+ ¼
Fed Mogul	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
Fed Mot Truck	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Federat D Strs	4	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	5	25½	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Fid P Fire Ins	3	52½	52¼	52½	+ ¼
Firestone T & R	12	60	59¾	60	+ ¼
First Nat Strs.	3	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Flintkote	33	27¾	26¾	28¾	...
Florence Stove	1	45½	45¼	45¼	...
Follansbee Stl.	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
Food Mach	22	66¼	65¾	66¼	...
Food Mach rts	144	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
Foster Wheeler.	7	34¾	34	34¾	+ ¼
Francisco Sug	3	14½	14¾	14½	...
Freeport Sul	20	38	37	38	+ 1
Fruehauf Tra	6	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¼
Gabriel Co	9	8¼	7¾	8¼	...
Gair Robert	10	5¾	5½	5½	...
Gair Robt pf.	8	16¾	16½	16½	...
Gardner-Denver	13	19	18¾	18¾	...
Gar Wood Ind.	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
Gaylord Cont	2	26¼	26	26¼	+ 1¼
Gen Am Invest	8	13½	13¼	13¼	...
Gen Am Transa.	8	53½	53	53½	+ ¼
Gen Baking	12	9¾	9½	9¾	...
Gen Bronze	19	21¾	21	21	...
Gen Cable	8	6¾	6¼	6¾	...
Gen Cable A.	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
Gen Cigar	2	29	29	29	...
Gen Elec	49	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Gen Foods	19	42	41	41¾	...
Gen G & EL A	2	4	3¾	3¾	...
Gen Motors	92	67	66¾	66¾	...
Gen Motrors pf	1	127½	127½	127½	...
Gen Out Advert	14	13¾	13	13	...
Gen Prec Eq	5	36¼	35¾	36¼	...
Gen Print Ink.	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
Gen Pub Serv.	1	2½	2½	2½	...
Gen Ry Signal	3	34	33¾	33¾	...
Gen Real & Ut	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
Gen Refract	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
Gen Shoe	6	22	22	22	...
Gen Tel & El.	2	28	27½	28	+ 1¼
Gen Time Inst	2	31	30¾	31	...
Gen T & Rub.	19	28¾	28¼	28½	...
Gen T & R rts	40	1	1	1	...
Gillette Saf R.	44	24¼	24	24¼	...
Gimbel Bros.	10	24	23¾	24	...
Gimbel 4½ pf.	2	97½	97½	97½	...
Gildden Co	11	28	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Glenn-Buchan	1	27	27	27	...
Goodall San	7	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Goodrich B F.	10	59	58½	59	+ ¼
Goodyr T & R	20	54½	53¾	54½	+ ¼
Goodyr T&R pf	112	112	111¾	112	...
Gramam-Pze M	124	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
Granby Con M	2	5¼	5	5	...
Granite City S	18	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
Grant W T	5	16¼	16	16¼	...
Gt Nor Ir O ct	4	16¼	15¾	16¼	— ¼
Gt North Ry pf	60	53	52½	52¾	...
Gt West Sug.	6	50¾	50¼	50¾	— ¼
Green H L	3	55	54¾	55	+ ¼
Greyhound Cp.	20	24	23¾	24	...
Grum Airc En.	9	34¾	34½	34½	+ ¼
Guanian Sugar	2	9	9	9	...
Gulf Mob & O	14	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
Gulf M&O pf.	3	63½	62¾	62¾	— ¼
Gulf Oil	8	54¾	54¼	54¾	...
Hack Water	17	37½	37¼	37¼	...
Hall W F Print	1	22	22	22	...
Hamil Watch	9	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
Harb-Walker.	4	21¾	21	21½	...
Hart Sch & M	7	49	48¼	48¼	— ¾
Hat Cp Am pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
Hayes Indust	6	11	11	11	...
Hayes Mfg	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
Helme Co	1	43	43	43	...
Helme G W	1	75	75	75	...
Hercules oMf.	49	30	29	29¾	+ ¼
Hercules Pow.	8	82¾	82	82	...
Hershey Sugar	13	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Homestake Min	18	48¼	47	48	+ 1
Houd-Hersh B.	12	21¾	21	21	...
Household Fin.	27	27	27	27	...
Houston L & P	3	74	74	74	— ¼
Houston Oil.	46	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Howe Sound	15	40¾	39½	40¾	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
Hudson & M pf	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Hudson B M&S	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	...
Hudson Motor.	87	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Hupp Motor	4	4	4	4	...
Illinois Central	28	28	28	28	...
Ill Central pf.	1	58½	58½	58½	...
Indpls Pw & Li	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
Indust Rayon	35	46¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
IndustRayon pf	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	...
Inland Steel.	1	87	87	87	— 1
Inspirat ConCop	16	12¾	12½	12¾	...
Insurantah Cif	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
Interchem Corp	1	42¼	42¼	42½	— ¼
Intercon Rubber	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
Interlake Iron.	11	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
Int BusMachine	2	181	180	180	...
Int Harvester.	17	78¼	77¾	78¼	+ ¼
Int H